CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28698—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Meloc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-12	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-12
24-4	13-2		24-4	13-2
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Mar.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4153	800	J. L. Parlitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.I. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigheil	8th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail on
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th Mar.
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
MORTLA	3287	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail on.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800 550	8th April.

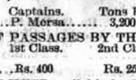
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARMENIA	3385	Geo. Road	6th April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Airey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

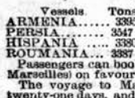
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 7, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Esq. 1-81 postage Anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 26th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,675 tons, on the 27th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, cts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 5 per month in advance postage extra.

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CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.

Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.

6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxon Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
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Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES.

NOTICE.—These Lozenges contain the whole of the mineral ingredients gained by evaporation from the Medicinal springs of Bad-Soden in the Taunus.

They are very pleasant to taste, and may be given to the most delicate constitution.

A.—For all chronic catarrhal diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS.

They immediately relieve Coughs and nervous irritation of the throat.

B.—ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGHS, DIPHTHERIA, PLEURISY, and CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES.

Price: Re. 1 per Box.

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OPERA GLASSES.

JUST OPENED

CHEAP AND GOOD.

	Rs.	a.
OPERA GLASS, with Shades, in Brown Leather case, with Strap for carrying	17	8
Do. with Compass, in Brown case, with Strap	18	0
Do. with Shades, in Brown case, with Strap	16	0
Do. Imitation Crocodile Skin, Clasp, case (Nickel Mounts) with Strap	15	0
Do. In Black Leather case	16	0

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

A SAFE and sure remedy in Gout, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout. It is composed of thoroughly tried remedies, recommended by Dr. Garrod, and has been highly spoken of by sufferers who have tried it.

Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES, per Bottle, Re 1.

Recommended to be taken with the Gout Mixture, the beneficial action of which they greatly assist.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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EVAPORATED CREAM.

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS. Made from Pure Cow's Milk, the produce of an American Model Dairy Farm. Contains no Preservatives or added Sugar.

Makes delicious Ice Cream, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. Per Tin, As. 7. Per dozen, Rs. 5.

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CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for dozen set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 1-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SOLE AGENT,
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OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GORGINA has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in nearly every Skin Affection. Price, As. 8.

Special Terms to Merchants on Application to the Sole Manufacturers.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LADIES' SUN MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH, SIZE and PRICE.

In addition to the above, I would also recommend my "**SPOTTED DOGS,**" which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from ~~Picked~~ Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.

The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
Of the Popular Entertainers,
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 23,
SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of His Excellency the Governor
LORD HARRIS,
And a Party from Government House.
The following Brilliant Programme has been specially arranged:

PART I.
OUR SOCIAL GATHERING.

Miss May Habgood will preside at the Pianoforte.
Tambo—Mr. T. Hudson. Interlocutress—Miss L. Linton.
Bones—Mr. W. Perman.
Overture—"Hudsonia"..... Company.
Ballad—"Take me Home"..... Miss Connie Devereux.
Humourette—"Children, Come Along"..... Mr. W. Perman.
Vocal Quartette—"La Carnovale" } Misses B. Gerard and C. Devereux, and Messrs. W. Carr and R. W. Devereux.
Double song and dance—"Enchantment"..... Misses L. Linton and N. Arline.
Whimsicette—"Mixtures"..... Mr. T. Hudson.
Cavatina—"I'll follow Thee"..... Miss Blanche Gerard.
TO CONCLUDE WITH
THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL,
Introducing the Great French Conductor!
Conductist—Mr. T. Hudson. Big Drumist—Mr. W. Perman.
Cymbalist—Mr. R. Nish..... Prima Donnist—Miss C. Devereux.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste, will play on Scotch airs Great Parafrhase
"BLAIR ATHOL" AND GOTTSCHALK'S PASQUINADE.
MESSRS. HUDSON AND NISH,
IN THEIR GASCLOPESCAL TRANSMOGRIFICATIONS.
CONNIE } THE DEVEREUXS { R. W.
In their Pleasing Vocal Duet,
THAT'S MY PA—THAT'S MY DAUGHTER, &c.
MISS NELLIE ARLINE AND THE PERMANS,
IN THEIR ARTISTIC STATUE CLOG SPECIALTY.
Discovery—Begging—Brother's Quarrel—Tying the Sandal—Boxers—William Tell—Dying Gladiator—Prayer—Death Blow—Defying the Lightning.
MISS BLANCHE GERARD,
The Favourite English Vocalist, will sing one of her Operatic Selections.
THE LAUGHABLE SKETCH (First time).
DOMESTIC SQUABBLES;
OR, FOOLING EACH OTHER
GEORGE BOBKINS—"A Flirt"..... Mr. R. W. Devereux.
MRS. BOBKINS..... Miss L. Linton.
CUPID—"The Artful Servant"..... Mr. T. Hudson.
THE PERMANS,
WILLIE & PERCY,
In their Original Acrobatic Specialty "Pretty Birds," introducing the perfection of Terpsichorean Art.
Miss NELLIE ARLINE,
The unrivalled Lady Banjoist, will play for the first time in India "The Royal Salute March."
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Laughter Producing Sketch,
MARRIED BLISS;
OR, VICE VERSA.
The Man who thinks Marriage a Success..... Mr. R. Nish.
The Man who thinks Marriage a Failure. Mr. T. Hudson.
The Home Ruler..... Miss C. Devereux.
The Submissive Wife..... Miss L. Linton.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION AS USUAL. SMILING BEGINS 9 P.M.
RESERVED SEATS BOOKED AT SOUNDY & CO. CARRIAGES 11-30.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.
GOOD BYE.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Ladies' Free Invitation Night.

LADIES'	SESSION.....	3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON	do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING	do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
An excellent Brass Band is in attendance.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-240 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements, FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels, etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot, to all ports.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A DISPLAY of FIRE-WORKS will be given on the Kennedy Sea Face between the Railway and the Sea, opposite the High Court, on FRIDAY, 1st April, at 9-30 P.M.
By kind permission of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, a part of the High Court Buildings, will be put at the disposal of the Municipal Councillors, with two friends each. Details will be given later.
H. A. ACWORTH.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned, HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA, SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA, and MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA, as Commission Agents and General Merchants at Bombay and elsewhere, under the firm of DOSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., was as from the 28th day of July, 1891, DISSOLVED so far as regards the said Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia who on that day retired from the business; and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and Manecksjee Dosabhoy Wadia.
As witness our hands this 22nd day of March, One thousand eight hundred and Ninety-two.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA,
SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA,

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the KANKESHWAR SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, now in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Sec. 133 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Liquidators, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1892, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before the Shareholders shewing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof should be disposed of.—Dated this 21st day of March, 1892.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Liquidators,
Bombay, 27, Medows Street, Fort.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year, ending 31st December, 1891, is declared at the rate of Rs. 50 per share equal to 10 per cent per annum and will be paid on and after the 28th instant between the hours of 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 23rd idem, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23th to 31st instant.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. SEYMOUR KRAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
By JOHN FLEMING & Co.
His Attorneys

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHT BUT
FOUR.
TO-DAY & TO-NIGHT, MARCH, 23,
LAST MID-DAY PERFORMANCE BUT ONE,
At 4 p.m. MONSTER GIFT FOR THE JUVENILES.
A Pretty PONY-FOAL given away as a SOUVENIR to the Children of Bombay.
The Foal is bred from FILLIS' PRETTY SHETLANDS.
IMMENSE BIG CIRCUS PROGRAMME,
ALL THE ARTISTES, LADIES, CLOWNS, HORSES, PONIES, MONKEYS, &c.,
and
THE GRAND PANTOMIME OF
TOMMY MAKE ROOM FOR YOUR UNCLE;
GREAT FUN WITH THE
FAT OLD UNCLE.
EVENING AT 9 P.M.
20 CHOICE Items with New and Interesting Acts,
INCLUDING THE LIONS,
Mdlle. SCHERAZADE and the LIONS,
THE WATER-QUEEN, MISS VANE,
THE DERBY QUADRILLES
LA DUEL APRE'S LE BAL.
TIME & PRICES AS USUAL
Children Half Price to
The 4 p.m. Performance.
Don't Forget. A Pretty PONY-FOAL given away at 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

GREAT SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES ON MONDAY NEXT,
BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers,
HORSES & PONIES to be seen daily at the Circus Stables
At the same time, The ELECTRIC LIGHT Plant Complete in every way and in full working order.

NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
MR. JOHN PILE'S CONNECTION with the Company in all its Branches CEASED on the 29th February last.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A COSTUME SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS, will be given by the Members of the above Club at the Back Bay Baths on SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1892, at 5-30 p.m. Admission: One Gentleman and two Ladies, One Rupee.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.
A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS.....	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE.....	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD...	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS.....	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement is also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are received under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strong and elegant Keyless Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 35. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1-8 a bottle. Warranted Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all descriptions.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 9, Marine street.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Cheese Dishes, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, 13 ESPLANADE ROAD. Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new springs to any guns with 3 months' guarantee; in case of breakage one is replaced free. Charges moderate.—STEVENS, GUNMAKER, &c., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A bargain. Owner going home immediately. Bay Mare Gelding, 15-1, aged; an exceptionally quiet and good charger with all arms and under fire, etc. Sound and free from vice. Has been regularly ridden by a lady for several years. Price, Rs. 350. For Particulars apply to Captain GRAY, Marine Battalion.

FOR SALE.—THE STERLING EXCHANGE CALCUTTA for from 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee. Price Re. 2 per Draft. Apply to SHUNKER DAMODHURJEE, at the French Bank.

FOR SALE at R. SCOTT & Co. Girgaum—Grey W. G. 6 years old, 15-3 high, regularly ridden and drives, also a stylish dog-cart and harness.

FOR SALE.—One handsome chestnut Arab Horse, 14-3 high, 5 years old, going in single or double harness. One grey Arab Mare, 14 high, 5 years old, going in single harness. One new dog-cart of the latest pattern with high seat and wheels complete. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN BABHOKAR on Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED.—A good expert DRAFTSMAN having knowledge of Surveying, levelling and estimating. Salary Rs. 150 per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials at EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ranade Institute.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand at very moderate prices. PIETAS Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS to CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high CERTIFICATES.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Chronometer and Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one night at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good and very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINTER, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

LANOWLIN HEALTH RESORT.—Situated on best site, near Post and Telegraph Office, Matheran Station. Rooms, Board and Lodging excellent; under European Management. Only 5 minutes' walk from Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. It is bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to "SUPPLIER," care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 350.—C. BOSE and Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "A" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were 21,57,748, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

BEST LEATHER STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP. Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 42" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30; Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 32. Apply to I. M. CALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunlop Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master, Lodge of Hall Masonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use." Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." F. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—"Found it a very good man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

HANDSOME INDIAN CARVED SCREENS, Overmantles and Easels from Sheeshum and other Light Wood. Also great-made Blackwood Furniture at very moderate prices.—Messrs. S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TO LET.—CAPITAL OFFICES at No. 2 Green Street, Elphinstone Circle (next door to Bank of Bombay) on the 2nd Floor. Apply to Messrs. CONROY and BROWN, Solicitors.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT over R. D. Cawasjee and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—The Best and Safest Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints. Per Bottle, Rs. 10.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour, can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., executed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable CARRIAGES and TONGA DAWKS from POONA & MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR & SATARA. Obtained at reasonable rates from BORTORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Festivities, Weddings, Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Deckings, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Fixtures, Cutting, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to
HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Sheeting and Rafter Nails, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Bleaching Powder, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
SNOW FLAKE [illegible] arrived. Orders [illegible] attended to.
[illegible] & Co., AHMEDABAD and Co., Agents for Harvey's Gun Powder [illegible].

CLOSING BUSINESS.

SALE OF NEGATIVES.

After the 20TH MARCH, 1892,
No more PHOTOGAPHS will be taken by
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

NEGATIVES can be obtained at the very Low Rates delivered in BOMBAY only. C. D. V., 8 Annas, Cabinet Re. 1-4, Boudoir Rs. 2, Royal, Imperial, Groups, &c., at Rs. 4. A Going Concern open to an offer, or, it will be sold by public auction next month.

HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.
(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Directors and Auditors.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March to 7th April, 1892, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.
I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.
Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to
OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of scrap timber, now lying in the Locomotive Works yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1892.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.
SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.
Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.
The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.
Thus:—Securities and Assets..... Rs. 35,81,182 5 11
Liabilities on Iy..... Rs. 17,02,149 1 8
Balance in favour of the Debentures..... Rs. 18,82,032 4 3
A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.
Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.
Apply to
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE.
MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY,
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.
March 1892.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.
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37, THRE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	992½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 per. pt.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	390
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	180,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£20	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Sliver Share	—	—	—	—	90
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	6,345	100	100	5	73
Bellary S & W Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co., Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Central India	3,700	500	500	40	995
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,095
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ltd	5,998	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430xd
Dhun Mills	1,900	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Imperial Cotton	1,250	1,000	500		365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	700
Jubilee Mills Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatau Maoo-kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1007½
Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gokul-bungo)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1507½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Soondergis	750	1,000	1,000	30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	605
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolid-ated Stock	—	£100	all	Last half-yearly quar. 5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	46
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	120
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Rs. 20	17½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	22½	167½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	470
Mahamaya P. Cotton, and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	572½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	111½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	845
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,750
Do. New Issue	560	375	625	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	387
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	308
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	300	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Fire Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	103
Telephone Co.	9,350	25	5-8	1-8	194

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-2
China Lost	"	24 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3 "
Do. do. new	"	23-6 "
Australia do.	"	23-15 "
Bombay do.	"	23-11 "
English Sovereigns	"	15-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-2-6
Bar Silver 11 Bettermen	"	106-6
Do. 17 do.	"	105-11
Dorolas Dollars	"	227 Nominal.
Mexican do	"	226 "
Five Francs	"	192 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 5 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Oriental Progress Union, Presentation of Address, 8 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 4-45 p.m.
Meeting of Soroosis, Alexandra N. [G. E. Institution, 4-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lycia (s), from Cardiff ; Ataka (s), Port Said ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Lombardy (s), China, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mary Beyts (s), and Shannon (s), for London, &c. ; Arabia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Henriette H. (s), Hull ; Albion (s), Delagoa Bay, &c. ; Elektra (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Byculla (s), Rangoon, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Alaka entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Magdala and the s. s. Mary Beyts left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 24th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—We are requested to state that Mr. David Thompson will read a paper on "Ventriloquism," in the hall of the above Library, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—By direction of Principal R. G. Oxenham, the president, an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Elphinstone College Union will be held this afternoon, at 4 p.m., in the College Hall, to modify Rule 14 (with regard to the office of patron) as suggested by H. E. the Governor. The vice-presidents are particularly requested to attend.

AN UNSERVICEABLE POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ramchunder Ragoo, a police constable, was charged by Superintendent Sweeney, C Division, with having negligently suffered a prisoner, named Munmali, to escape from his custody, from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment, for fifteen days.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Topsy-Turvy ... W. Williams.
Overture	Octorcon ... Benedict.
Valse	Les Bells, Adieux ... M. Retford.
Reminiscences of Ireland	... F. Godfrey.
Gavotte	Saidee ... Amillon.
Galop	The Harum-Scarum ... J. Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 8-30 to 11 p.m. :—

March	Turkish Patrol ... Coote.
Valse	Toujours a Foi ... R. Perzen.
Polka	Frivolite ... A. Sergent.
Mazurka	Wanda ... G. Lange.
Valse	Passing Clouds ... Prout.
Schottische	Back Again ... F. Laine.
Polka	Happy Thought ... Lange.
Galop	La Republique ... Glossen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Parel, touching the death of a Hindu, about 55 years of age, named Morar Jayram, a carpenter, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, at Parel. The deceased was greatly addicted to drink. On the 16th inst., the deceased left home under the influence of liquor and did not return. On Monday last, the deceased's son went to a well at a short distance from his house, and there he found the deceased's turban and shoes lying near the well. He fetched a policeman, who went into the well, and brought out the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

[illegible] meeting of the Maratha community was held in the Camp Society School, Poona, last week, to congratulate Mr. Madhavrao Raghoji Rokde, upon the honour of the "Justice of the Peace," which the Bombay Government had conferred upon him. After the various speeches by different gentlemen, *pan-soopari*, *attar*, and flower toorus were distributed. With a vote of thanks to the president and three cheers to H. M. the Queen the meeting was dissolved.—A public lecture on "Human Welfare" was delivered by Mr. Madhavrao Raghoji Rokde, J. P., in the Camp Society School, Poona on Tuesday, before a large audience, when Sirdar Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, J. P., occupied the chair, Mr. Rokde's lecture was, as usual, very instructive, and worthy of serious reflection. The lecturer, as the president remarked, is a silent scholar and a careful thinker. He dealt very effectively with the subject of education to the backward classes.

THEFT BY A FELLOW-LODGER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Karim Sadatkhan was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 12, from the house of a Mahomedan woman, named Hafizbi. It appeared that the accused lodged with the prosecutrix in a house at Byculla, but about ten days ago the prosecutrix turned the accused out of her house, as he did not pay her Rs. 5, being the money due by him on account of the rent of the house. The accused when he left the prosecutrix's house took away with him the gold ornament and several clothes belonging to the woman. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the stolen ornaments from a Marwaree with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused, in his defence, stated that the prosecutrix was his mistress, and he used to pawn her ornaments on her behalf and give her the money. About ten days ago she turned him out as he was out of employment, and when he left her he asked her for money, and she gave him the ornaments which he pawned with the Marwaree. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ANOTHER instance of an unfortunate woman, named Sukkee, being the victim of an outrage, came up for hearing yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. The aggressor was her husband Dhurma, who seems to have been jealous and suspicious of infidelity. He, therefore, determined to punish her by taking her life. But though he carried his purpose into effect, he happily did not entirely succeed in the foul deed of murdering his wife. By the evidence of witnesses it was proved that he borrowed a razor from a barber on Monday evening, with which he made a gash across her throat, at two o'clock yesterday morning. Her shrieks for assistance attracted the neighbours and the police, who conveyed her to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that her life was not in danger as none of the main arteries were severed. The prisoner was charged by Inspector Cobb, with attempted murder, and remanded till the 6th proximo.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received ... Rs.	1,770
Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., (London.)	100
Mr. S. Cooke	15
Mr. C. W. Dawson	10
A Native Admirer	10
Mr. J. E. Davar	5
Total ... Rs.	1,910

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Maple Branch in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A GIRL DEDICATED TO A TEMPLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. TIPPA.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Krishnarao P. Joshi, First-class Magistrate of Sursi, in the Kanara District, in the case of the accused who with two others was charged with dedicating a minor, a girl named Manjee, to the service of a temple, knowing that the minor, when grown up, was likely to be used for the purpose of prostitution. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused ; Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar for the complainant ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case, as stated by the Magistrate, were these. The complainant, an enemy of the accused, stated that some seven years ago she saw the minor Manjee, daughter of the accused, then three or four years old, in the temple of Madhu Keshwur, with dancing rings tied to her ankles. A lamp was waved over her head and a drum was beaten. Every girl having dancing rings on, said the complainant, always led the life of a prostitute. Tying dancing rings was equivalent to a marriage with the temple image. Manjee had not yet attained puberty. After puberty a boddice is put on the girl, and a "mangalsuta" or "tali" is tied round her neck ; and this completes the "shej" ceremony. A witness spoke to having seen Manjee dance in the streets of Banwari with a temple procession. Another witness stated that Manjee danced in the temple, but he did not know whether she passed through the "shej" ceremony, and whether those who undergo the ceremony were prohibited by caste rules from contracting a marriage. Another witness spoke to having seen the accused and another person taking part in the "shej" ceremony of Manjee, who was seen dressed in trowsers, and rice and cocoanuts were placed on a plantain leaf. Another witness gave the following account of the initiation of Manjee :—"About 10 a.m. the accused brought Manjee to the temple. Yellambhat then worshipped the image of Gunputi. In a plantain leaf, the accused placed rice, cocoanut, a saree, a pair of trowsers and bells. Manjee was then made to sit in a circle of rice. Gaudh was then applied to Manjee's forehead. She was then dressed in trowsers ; then she danced and sang. Afterward she was dressed in a saree. Manjee and the accused waved the lamp round the image. Then the party went round the temple with the lamp." The witness also stated that a girl who has the "shej" ceremony performed on her generally becomes a prostitute. In the account books of the temple there was a credit of eight annas on account of a "nazzar" from the accused for enrolling his daughter in the service of the temple in the capacity of a dancing girl and the entries of payments to Manjee for service as a dancing girl. On a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the "shej" ceremony was not performed on Manjee, and that the accused by allowing her to dance in the temple did not commit any offence punishable under section 372 of the Penal Code. The accused was therefore acquitted.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the Court after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, said :—The magistrate found that the accused Tippa got some sort of ceremony performed on his daughter Manji at the temple at Banawasi, and that ever since then she has been in the service of the temple as a dancing girl. Mr. Retford, he says, that dancing girls, as a rule, lead immoral lives ; and that this is the case is not disputed by Mr. Shamrao, who appears for the accused. The evidence in our opinion shows that the accused applied to the officials of the temple to get Manji, then a girl of five or six years of age, enrolled as a dancing girl. When she was enrolled accordingly, taking the place of Tippa's mother, that ceremony, called by the witnesses the Kashi ceremony, was performed on Manji, rice and plantains being used, and Manji invested with trousers, and that at the end of the ceremony Manji danced and sang, and waved a lamp before the idol. In this ceremony the accused took a prominent part, being present with the girl. She has since remained a dancing girl of the temple, and has, as the books show, sometimes received payments for dancing there. There is abundant evidence that dancing girls usually become prostitutes, although it may doubtless happen that some of them marry either before or after they have begun a life of prostitution. The above facts appear to us to bring the present case within the ruling in Reg. vs. Bhavin, 6 B. H. C. R., 60, C. R., and are very similar to those in the recent case of Srinivasa vs. Annasami and others, I. L. R., 15, Mad., 41. We find that the accused disposed of the minor girl "knowing it to be likely that she would be employed for the purpose of prostitution," and is thus guilty within the words and meaning of section 372 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, Mr. Krishnarao P. Joshi, who acquitted the accused, appears to have been actuated by the consideration that the ceremony performed did not [illegible] a life of prostitution. marriage such as another ceremony which takes place after puberty accomplishes. This last differs from the Kashi ceremony, and appears to consist in the tying of a 'tali' round the neck. We think it was an error to hold that the possibility that Manji might get married took the facts out of the somewhat wide words of the section which, as pointed out by Mr. Justice Muttusami Ayyan in Venku vs. Mahalinga, I. L. R. 11. Mad., p. 402, is intended to protect the chastity of minors, and to prevent minors being disposed of by other persons in such a way as to put them in a life of prostitution. The latest Madras case shows that in the opinion of the learned Judges there the prosecution is not obliged to prove any particular ceremony. We now on this appeal, which is made by the Government of Bombay, reverse the order of acquittal, and convict the accused Tippa of the offence punishable under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code. The learned Government Pleader does not press for a severe sentence, and bearing in mind that the law does not appear to have been well understood, that this case has been pending a long time, and that the offence occurred several years ago, we think a lenient sentence will suffice. We sentence the accused to one month of rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL OILSEEDS.

THE first forecast of the oilseed crops in Bengal 1891-92 is as follows :—

The chief oilseed crops in these Provinces are linseed, rapeseed, and mustard. The minor oilseeds are castor, sesamum or gingelly "(til), sorguza" (niger oilseed), and a few others of less importance. Of til, there are two varieties—one which is sown in the rains and reaped about the same time as winter rice, and the other sown about the close of the cold weather and reaped shortly before the setting in of the rains. With the exception of the latter variety of "til," all oilseed crops may be regarded as cold weather crops and are included in this forecast.

2. Oilseed crops are affected by the same climatic conditions as wheat and other cold weather crops. In the present year, they have suffered in common with these crops from deficiency of moisture, due to short rainfall during the rainy season and total want of rain throughout the period of their growth. From the beginning of October there was no rain in these Provinces generally, until the second week of February. During that and the following week, fairly general and moderate rain fell in all parts of Bengal, but it came too late to be of much benefit to the standing crops.

The short rainfall in the rainy season, and the cessation of the rains early in October, are reported to have considerably curtailed the area sown with oilseed crops in most districts in Bengal. On the other hand, in a few districts, notably in North Bengal, the area sown with oilseeds is reported to have increased in comparison with that of last year, owing to lands in which the winter rice has failed, having been subsequently sown with oilseeds. On the whole, the area sown with oilseeds this year appears to have fallen short of the normal by over 10 per cent. Owing to the same causes, their out turn will be seriously less than the normal. A 10-anna crop is the utmost that can be reasonably looked for in Bengal as a whole.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 12th March, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,409	31,331	9,015	..		4,011
Goods	70,451	50,874	19,577	..	69,589	..
Other earnings	5,338	3,132	2,206	..	12,230	..
Weekly total	1,16,198	85,400	30,798	..	..	..
Aggregate	10,98,757	10,20,949	..	..	77,808	..

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE ON SANITATION IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on the 3rd March, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore read a paper on "Indian Sanitation and the International Congress of Hygiene." In the course of his paper, which was for the most part a summary and review of the Indian papers read at the Congress, Sir William Moore said :—

An important subject brought before the Congress was the Indian factory legislation question. Mr. Holt-Hallett taking one view, and Mr. Bahadurjee, of Bombay, the opposite. If there were sufficient time to analyse what was said, I think it would appear that Mr. Holt-Hallett overstated the case of the mill hands by selecting chance incidents, and by holding them forth as ordinary occurrences. Whether or not it is correct, as lately stated by Mr. Cotton, of Bombay, that Mr. Holt-Hallett had never been in an Indian mill, and knew nothing of the conditions of labour, as conducted in Indian mills. Whether this is correct or not, I have no means of ascertaining. It is certain, however, that Dr. Bahadurjee knows all about the mills of Bombay ; and he expressly states that the mill-hands, as described by Mr. Holt-Hallett, do not exist in Bombay, or in any other part of India. Dr. Bahadurjee says :—"With these women restricted hours does not cause restricted labour. Abstract principles are applicable to tried States, but they should be modified to suit local conditions." The conclusion to be drawn from the papers on "Factory Employment in India" is that factory legislation should rest with the Indian authorities rather than with the Home Government or even the Imperial Parliament. Dr. Bahadurjee has certainly recently scored, for the female mill hands of Ahmedabad have made a direct appeal to him to try and obtain for them exemption from the eleven hour rule, which came into operation on the 1st of January. I am sorry I cannot review the animated debates which took place on these papers. Now, I cannot assert that what has been said as regards Indian sanitary defects is, as respects many places, either overdrawn or incorrect. But I differ altogether from some of the conclusions which have been drawn therefrom, and which were aired at [illegible]

Certain delegates at Venice reiterated as facts what I believe to be fallacies. They still asserted, that as a consequence of defective sanitation, India is the manufactory of cholera, and that cholera is conveyed to Europe, either via the Suez Canal or by a much more circuitous route overland. Basing my support his views, one delegate quoted certain specific [illegible] Congress of Hygiene, who [illegible] deficiencies. The delegate [illegible] quoted some official reports to a similar effect. But [illegible] have been made in Indian [illegible] guored. Yet there are no [illegible] where greater advances [illegible] than in the cities of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta during the last two decades, and there are numbers of towns and villages in India whose sanitary condition of which would compare favourably with that of numbers of towns and villages in Great Britain ; which would compare still more favourably with a greater number of villages and towns on the Continent of Europe ; and which would compare most favourably with towns and villages of China, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and other Eastern countries. In Mr. Bishop's recently published book, "Journeys in Persia," there are various descriptions of unsanitary towns and villages, of which I will quote one. [illegible] Kirgil-Robat "the dirt is appalling, even in this dry weather. In spring the alleys of the town are impassable, and people, whose business calls them out, cross from roof to roof on boards. Pools of filthy water, loathsome ditches with broad margins of trodden slime full of abominations, ruins of houses, yards full with refuse, half-clothed and wholly unwashed children [illegible] a well-built brick bazaar, more mud and dirt, some ruinous caravansaries, and near the extremity of the town is the horrible one in which I am now, said to be the best, with a yard a foot deep in manure and slush, in the midst of which is the well, and around which are stables and recesses for travellers. It would, therefore, appear that if continental authorities require unsanitary conditions in eastern countries, as the breeding ground of cholera, they need not project so far east as Hindostan. They might reasonably attribute cholera to the total absence of sanitation in the countries between Europe and India, where the climate is favourable to the disease, and where doubtless much more cholera occurs than we ever hear of. But preaching to the shadowy governments of the countries named the necessity of sanitation, in order to prevent the spread of cholera into Europe, would be too absurd. Whereas the Government of India is a prominent powerful fact, with Europeans at its head, and hence to be impressed [illegible] opinion. Some cynic [illegible] a fable on [illegible] therefore be some gratification from attaching to the possession of the great Eastern Empire the odium of sending cholera to Europe as a consequence of the want of sanitary care. In my paper on "The Progress of Sanitation in India," it was shown how, in many different manners, the Government of India had endeavoured to meet the views of previous sanitary conferences : almost the only absolute refusal being that the Indian Government declined to stop pilgrimage in India, or to harass the pilgrims unnecessarily at the instance of the Congresses. It is not in the power of the Indian Government to put a stop to the cholera in India. Owing to the climate, food, defective personal hygiene, the demands of creed, in short, to general environment, cholera, in one phase or other, is always present in India. But that this Indian cholera is the source from which European epidemics arise I do not believe. Endeavours have been made to connect more or less vague reports of cholera in Beloochistan, in Afghanistan, in Arabia, in Persia, in Turkey, &c., with Indian cholera in order to support the theory of a westward progress of the malady. Had similar reports been collected from countries east of India, there would doubtless have been similar reason for assuming an eastward progress of the disease. Amongst a mass of theory two facts, as I regard them, stand prominently out. Firstly, that the incidence of cholera is on the most unsanitary localities ; secondly, that cholera, in the guise of *cholera mostras*, and summer diarrhœa, is ordinarily present in most countries. I have elsewhere recorded cogent reasons for my belief that *cholera mostras*, summer diarrhœa, and cholera are the same disease. Continental delegates appear, however, to think that if cholera were prevented in India by the sanitary work there would be no necessity for sanitary work in their own countries as there would be no cholera to guard against. I fully believe, however, that if there were no cholera in India, European epidemics would occur just the same, whether originating or revitalised in the utterly unsanitary towns and villages of the countries between India and Europe or whether as more probable originating or revitalised as *cholera mostras* in unsanitary European places. Continental writers are fond of referring the origin of cholera to the shrines and places of pilgrimage in India. In former years cholera did frequently occur at these gatherings ; but owing to careful sanitary preparation and arrangements, we can now safely say cholera most probably will not occur. It is somewhat curious that, while certain authorities have not hesitated to urge the Government of India to adopt such measures as would practically stop pilgrimages in India, such a proposal as regards pilgrimages to Mecca has never been even hinted at. If sanitary measures were carried out at Mecca in the comprehensive manner they are conducted at large Indian pilgrimages, cholera would be exceptional at Mecca, as it is now at Hindoo shrines ; and we should not have to lament that more than one-third of the pilgrims proceeding from Bombay, on the Haj to Mecca, never return. But the principle endeavours are devoted to preventing a possible danger from India. Ordinary sanitary measures may be summed up as improved water-supply, removal and disposal of filth, surface and sub-soil drainage. Someone observed that morals differ in different countries, in different towns, in different streets, even in different Acts of Parliament. What is moral in London is immoral somewhere else, and vice versa. As with morals, so with sanitation. Sanitation, as sanitarians understand it in England, cannot be indiscriminately thrust on India—climate, soil, habits, customs, creed, ignorance forbid. Of the three ordinary sanitary requirements mentioned above, the supply of pure water is the only one generally applicable to India. Although much has been done in this respect, much more remains to be done, especially as railway stations and at places of pilgrimage. As I am sure I carry with me the sympathies of all educated Indians, when I say that punitive measures against those who defile water should be made more severe, for it has been shown, from the shastraic and other writings of Menu, that present customs with regard to water are at variance with ancient precepts. The second ordinary sanitary measure mentioned, viz., removal and disposal of filth, cannot always be conducted [illegible] in India as is supposed to be best in England. In large cities separation of sewage and storm water is essential. For the sewers adopted for faecal matters would require extraordinary flushing, which unless there is plenty of [illegible] fall of rain occurring in the year. On the other hand, in the case over [illegible] India, sewer pipes soon become abominations. [illegible] villages is perhaps the most [illegible] sanitators, and I have already mentioned that I consider the public latrine system which has been instituted a mistake, for one reason, because it induces the people to make more "kulkuars" (private privies) in their own houses. As regards the third ordinary sanitary requirement, surface and sub-soil drainage, although the former is generally applicable, sub-soil drainage is not so generally applicable. Sub-soil drainage is not applicable to those sandy countries where only a few inches of rain falls, for the sand immediately absorbs the rain like a sponge, and although it is damp and cold a very short distance from the surface, this would not be obviated by drainage, the moisture not being sufficient to escape from the holding sand by oozing. Sub-soil drainage again, as pointed out by Surgeon-General Cornish, C. I. E., is not applicable to localities—as the Carnatic, for instance—where they do not suffer from too much rain, but from excessive dryness of the soil.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF THE S. S. BARON ARDROSSAN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, E shed, on account of the concerned, the cargo of the s. s. Baron Ardrossan, damaged by fire and water, consisting of

R B D W—940 bags, wheat.
R B L —114 „ linseed.
K N —303 „ do.
F F & Co.—6 „ wheat.
K N —24 „ wheat.
F F and Co.—3 „ linseed.
A B C L S—1 „ „
„ —243 „ gingellyseed.
„ —29 packets „
E D S —88 bags, linseed.
Nil —39 „ „
—85 „ sweepings.
R B L —1 empty bag of linseed.
A B C L S—1 „ „ „
E D S —14 „ „ „
Nil —4 „ „ „

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, NEAR THE PAPER MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nicolas Francisco de Almeida, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anna Maria, widow of Domingos Antonio Duarte, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December 1886, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government pension and tax ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Girgaum, near Paper Factory in the cart, called Ghaiwaddy, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 661, and by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 6, and bounded on the East by the property of the late D. Gonsalves, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the house of J. M. Fernandez, and on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at residence, Nicol's Street, Fort, in the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo, the valuable surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, consisting of handsome drawing-room suits upholstered in rich tapestry, also dining-room, bed-room and library furniture, handsome China and English flower vases, rich Mirzapore Carpets, superior table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GREY AND WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jumnadas Thakurdas—

E M B—1213-244 } 5 bales, each 50 pieces, grey shirtings, 38 inches.
1260-62 } yards, 47 inches.
1245-47 } 6 bales, each 59 pieces, grey shirtings, 38 inches.
1266-68 } yards, 41 inches.
M A—165 2-1 bale, 50 pieces, grey shirtings, 38 yards, 34 inches.

On account and at the risk of Luxmidas Dhurumdas—
16 cases, each 40 pieces, white shirtings, 40-42 yards, 33-35 inches.
4 cases, each 120 pieces, white nainsooks, 18 yards, 38 inches.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 24th inst. at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. C. M. Pearce, consisting of wind pier, dressing and writing tables, bedstead, screen, chest of drawers, glass door wardrobe, arm, without arm, easy and reclining chairs, teakwood and cane chairs, cottage Piano by S. Rose and Co. dressing glasses, sofa, pictures, sextant, telescope, hanging, table and wall lamps, Banjo, air-gun, table ornaments, books, carpenters' tools, glassware, crockery, spoons and forks, wearing apparel &c.

The effects of the late Dewkarao, consisting of pearl ear drop, gold Ramnavmi and Mandaha and silver idols.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and [illegible]

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ranpart Row Fort, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, Roberts and Wimbridge made, dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned, upright, solid, cottage iron frame piano by Soundy & Co., handsome Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, English-made large ice box, fancy curtains, singing birds with cages, a set of six billiard lamps with shades by Hink, etc., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

ON SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the juthis of Muccadum Toolsidass Morarjee by order of Mr. Makhonlal Govindram.

On account and at the risk of Dwarkadass Luchminarayen 100 Full pressed Bales Fully good Bengal Cotton.

On account and at the risk of Dewkinandun Beharilal, 100 Full pressed Bales Fully good Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder."
2.—"FLAG STAFF Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above-named properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT I.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only :—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kankor, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards, subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF DYNAMO ROTARY PUMPS, REFRIGERATORS, GAS ENGINE, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst, at 3 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

EX S. S. CLYDE.

2 cases, containing one 100 Volts Brittania Dynamo with fittings and Ramhide 3" belting and 1" laces.

EX S. S. OCEANA.

3 cases, containing one Koh-I-Noor advertizer, 3 Rotary and semi-rotary pumps, and 8 Refrigerators.

EX S. S. CITY OF PERTH.

2 cases, containing one horse power "Otto" gas engine complete by Crossley Brothers.

The above could be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on and after Thursday the 24th inst.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a rich toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains with brass rods, Hink's and Ditmer's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c. the property of G. ASHBY Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Narayen Dabolkar Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware by Treacher, one strong and light victoria with a handsome chestnut arab horse, 14-1, and harness, one dog-cart by Stephens, table linen, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, marble clock, strikes hour and half hour, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, oil paintings, rich table ornaments, Russorah fowls, fowlhouses, &c., the property of P. B. SAVILE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, close to the premises occupied by M. Hirsch, Vienna confectioner, the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known firm of watch manufacturers and jewellers, consisting of 18 carat gold watches, silver and nickel watches, fancy jewelled watches, gold charms, jewelled rings, hair pins, brooches, lockets, charms, alberts; also clocks, time-pieces, musical boxes, marine chronometers, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 23, 1892.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1892, AT 5-30 P.M.

1.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 5 p.m.

2.—VISITORS will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

3.—PROCESSION.—At 5-30 P.M., the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
In order of precedence,
(Juniors first.)
The Members of the Legislative Council,
The Judges of the High Court,
The Members of the Council of Bombay.
II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
The Board of Accounts,
The Registrar,
The Dean of the Faculty of Law,
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,
THE CHANCELLOR.

4.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor will present to the Chancellor, the Honourable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D. F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E., and pray that he may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

5.—The Chancellor will admit the Honourable Sir Raymond West to the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, and will address the Senate.

6.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

7.—The Assembly will rise and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

28 bales, grey shirtings.
2 cases, colored shawls.
3 „ white shirtings, 24 yards.
5 „ colored prints.

On account of the concerned—
C 1355—353-59—7 cases, silver plate glass.
On account and at the risk of Thuker Cursundas Ludha—
M F G 59—1 case, genuine saffrons in 2lbs. tins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 23, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AT PAREL AND DADUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 and 4-30 p.m. respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haroon Mahomed, insolvent, trading under the name of Hajee Mitha Hassam, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned pieces of leasehold land :—

LOT No. 1 AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of foras vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Mingoota Manduli, near Parel, DeLisle Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the [illegible] bounded on the North by the property under C.P. No. 150, new No. 12081, and new survey No. 2888 and boundedon the East by the ground of Cassinath Dhuru and Toolsi Pipe, on the West by the ground of Hoosunjee Hormusjee, on the North by the ground of Luxmon Juswant Koil, and on the South by the ground of Muncherjee Eduljee.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of land, situate near the Dadur Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 99, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the East by the land of Ramchand Nana Joshi, and beyond that by the line of the said Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on the West by the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the North by the land of Jambao Antone Souza, and on the South by the land of Jose Manuel Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 23, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. GILBERT, Esq., and S. A. NATHAN, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES AND PONIES AT FILLIS' CIRCUS, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed place.

17 Australian Horses and Ponies.
1 Complete Electric Light Plant.
(Full particulars will be given hereafter.)

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of socks, stockings, shawls, Guernsey-shirts, Bohemian glassware, crockery ware, toys, walking sticks, cutlery, hardware, table ornaments, and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view from Thursday next.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st April next, sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla :

A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome English-made pire glasses in gulit frame, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Major S. RYAN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 23, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

CONSOLS remained at 98⅞ in London yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108 ; but the market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent., both for short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅞ and 2 per cent., respectively. There was a further decline of ⅛d., in the price of Bar Silver, at 41d., per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent., lower in Fours, at £69⅜, and ¼ down in 4½ per cents, at £67⅜ ; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 89½ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 605,000 ounces of Silver, at 89·87 to 89·94 cents. The Exchange Banks in London reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 day's sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. and 3 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95½ *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·19

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot Mid.-Americans recovered 1-16d. of the late fall, being quoted at 3⅜d., and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, excepting April-May, for which the advance was only 1-32d. the extreme quotations being 3 37-64d. for March and March-April delivery, and 3 23-32d. for July-August. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 6 13-16 ; but June Futures were 3 points higher, at 6·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales ; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	16,000	10,000
Two days' do.	22,000	31,000	15,000
Since 1st Sept. 189[illegible]	6,345,000	6,119,000	5,509,000

There has been less inquiry from both directions in our local Cotton market to-day, and business has been upon a moderate scale, but prices generally have advanced Re. 1 per candy with a steady feeling ; Exporters have been more in the market than the Mills, and have bought 2,300 bales, consisting of 1,100 Mulgaum, at Rs. 144-5 ; 350 Mulkapore, at Rs. 1[illegible] ; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 137½ ; 200 each of Pacho[illegible] at Rs. 141 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 151; and [illegible] Khangaum, at Rs. 151; while the latter has taken 1,150 bales, made up of 300 Dhulia, at [illegible] 139 ; 250 Bhoosawal, at Rs. 145-46¼ ; and 2[illegible] each of Pachora, at Rs. 142 ; Bengals, at Rs. 1[illegible] ; and 200 Verumgaum, at Rs. 149-50 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been done again to-day, in a quiet market, and prices have receded ½ to 1 anna per cwt., closing rates this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-4-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-15-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-12-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	5-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	5-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-14-0	„

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent for export, but the tone of the market has become firm to-day, and *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,036 bales.
Wheat	63,430 cwts.
Linseed	57,270 „
Rapeseed	4,229 „
Gingelly	8,859 „
Groundnuts	6,337 „
Castorseed	3,672 „

FREIGHTS.—There has been more enquiry for tonnage to-day, and rates for prompt shipment are somewhat firmer. The Algoma (s), now discharging here, has been fixed for one picked port at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—With Silver lower again this morning, [illegible] and 1s. 3¾d. Mercantile Paper, at which latter rate a few Bills came out, and shortly after 1s. 3 23-32d. was practicable for two mails, then for March, April, and later; and at the close 1s. 3 11-16d. was done in one directionn for one month delivery. For Bank Remittance also there has been a moderate enquiry, and a fair amount has been placed at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Telegraphic for future transfer, and later on, at 1s. 3 9-16d., and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-16 to 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 17-32d. to ⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 11-16 to 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	105⅛d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and rates for Fours have declined, owing to the weak market in London. A little Paper changed hands at 107 9-16 for Money, and the feeling became firm for a while at that rate ; at 107½ for the coming settlement ; and at 107 7-16 for the April account ; but at the close 107 5-16 to ⅜ was quoted for cash ; the rate for 4½ per cents having been 105⅜, nominal.

SHARES remain very quiet, and, with hardly an exception, are quoted as before.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th March as compared with the statement of the 8th March 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 8. Rs. A. P.	March 15. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,22,63,930 13 6	1,81,67,807 7 10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,62,52,613 4 1	4,59,63,501 13 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,61,151 4 9	2,99,037 3 9
Sundries	29,97,112 10 8	30,02,095 9 3
Rs.	9,61,76,778 0 11	9,24,32,442 1 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	69,78,348 8 0	71,85,691 8 0
Other authorised Investments	44,69,936 0 0	45,19,036 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,62,03,965 14 0	1,41,31,768 1 2
Credits on do.	36,98,217 4 0	34,12,479 9 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,71,95,868 10 3	2,68,44,300 9 5
Balances with other Banks	7,70,161 10 6	5,76,233 3 10
Bullion	9,46,566 5 8	7,77,570 15 11
Dead Stock	12,17,084 6 2	12,16,144 8 6
Stamps	10,969 14 0	11,182 12 9
Sundries	15,80,870 5 10	15,40,576 0 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,37,19,400 3 1	1,31,87,695 12 5
Do. at Branches	1,47,86,348 15 5	1,31,30,588 15 8
Rs.	9,61,76,778 0 11	9,24,32,442 1 2

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 15th March, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	27,51,046 Dec.
Do. at Branches	10,47,048 do.
Other Deposits	2,20,111 do.
Post Bills	37,886 Inc.

ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	12,58,347 Inc.
Loans	20,73,138 Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,95,737 do.
Mercantile Bills	3,51,368 do.
Cash at Head Office	6,31,734 do.
Do. at Branches	16,5,760 do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRO-ITALY.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchinsk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except for Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Route Bankok-Saigon interrupted.
Moulmein Route, to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.
Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at noon on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEGG—March 11, at the London Mission, Bhowanipur, the wife of the Rev A P Begg, of a son.
GOWARD—March 13, at Barrackpore, the wife of E A Goward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERLAIN—KELLNER—March 12, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev T F Dale, M A, William John Chamberlain, Indian State Railways, to Gertrude, daughter of Edwin Walsh Kellner, Accountant-General, Punjab.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—March 5, at Dudua Khri Forests, Alexander Campbell, Indian Forest Department.
DALY—February 26, at "Brookview," Coonoor, Richard Mason Daly.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has sent to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* an article on "the Rapid Growth of the Population in India," in which our former Governor shows that however much other people may be disquieted by the addition of thirty-six millions to the Indian population in the year, he at least can front the situation with complacency. The big total, it should be understood, is subject to deduction. Three millions out of the thirty-six stand for the population of Upper Burma, who were brought within the Empire in 1885 ; another three millions are the inhabitants of Native States who were not previously included. This leaves thirty millions as the net increase, but this is twice as great as the enumerated net increase between 1871 and 1881. The enumerated net increase, we say, for each census ought to be more complete than the one that has gone before it, and it is a matter for shrewd conjecture how far the total of 1881 was a correct datum from which to calculate the increase in the succeeding decade. Sir Richard Temple does not seem to have given sufficient weight to this. However, for all practical purposes we must assume the proximate accuracy of the census both in 1881 and 1891, and the great political and economic fact that has to be dealt with is that in the last decade the population of India has grown by not less than ten per cent. The practical question that arises out of this fact is whether the soil of India is capable of sustaining so rapidly growing a population. Can India, in a word, find food for a population, equal to that of Italy, or of Austria, or of Spain and Portugal, added to it in ten years? There is a school of commentators upon the British administration in India who confidently maintain that year by year the people are getting poorer. This same school further maintain, while stubbornly closing their eyes to the social habits which contribute so powerfully to the poverty of the country—early marriages, and wasteful and improvident expenditure upon marriages and caste observances—that the chief cause of mischief is the policy of the British Government, the costliness of its administrative machinery, the heavy drain of resources summed up in the home charges, and the want of a fuller representation of native opinion in the legislature. To this school, it need scarcely be said, Sir Richard Temple does not belong. It was never his habit to tolerate doubt as to the excellence of our methods, and the enormous benefit that has flowed on all sides from the operation of one of the most competent bureaucracies in [illegible] his views are deduced from wide knowledge of India, as well as from a considered, partly intuitive and partly professional, in the methods of British rule.

Let us see how Sir Richard Temple justifies his belief. There is, to begin with, our growing external trade. This certainly is an important factor in the problem, and if the survey is carried over a sufficiently extended period the growth of both exports and imports will need to be described as nothing short of astonishing. Mr. O'Conor, in his latest review of the external trade of British India, made much of the comforting fact that while the population had grown by more than ten per cent. in ten years, the growth of the external trade was something over eleven per cent. in the same period. There is much in that fact ; but we should strangely misuse it if we accepted it as a proof that the prosperity of all India had exactly kept pace with the growth in the population of the country. What proportion of the population is interested in the external trade, and over what area are its profits distributed? Sir Richard Temple tells us that India yearly sends away tens of millions of tons of food, and this he takes for granted is a real surplus, sent away by the people not to satisfy the growing demands of the sowcar and the more constant demands of the Sirkar, but "in order that they may purchase from industrial centres, in England and elsewhere, the articles that supply the artificial needs of a gradually rising civilization." What is true in this is that new needs are springing up in the country amongst various classes. The influx of cheap watches ; the displacement of the old country-made *butti* by cheap German lamps, and of the old country oils by petroleum; the large importation of sewing machines, which may now be seen in every village of any size—these so far as they go are symptoms of a change in the standard of requirement which if it covered a broader area than it does, would indicate that the normal level of wages and profits was gradually rising. But the phenomena we are referring to, though interesting enough to be noticed, are not important enough to be made as much of as Sir Richard Temple, we suppose, would make of them. As to the evidential significance of these exports, has Sir Richard Temple sufficiently considered the conditions under which they have been made? Early in the rains of 1891 a very important memorandum on this very question was issued by the Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, a document which we take it had not come under Sir Richard Temple's notice when he wrote this paper. It is not too much to say that this memorandum has severely shaken the theory that all the exports of food-products from India are necessarily exports of surplus products. The North-Western Provinces constitute one of the richest agricultural regions in India, and twelve years ago the Famine Commission came to the conclusion that in fairly good years the Provinces could spare for export about six hundred thousand tons of food-grains. In the interval the population has grown by three and a quarter millions, and this brings down the surplus available for a good year to three hundred thousand tons. But the North-Western Provinces have not had an unbroken series of good years. They have rather gone through a series of less or more lean years, with high prices for all food-grains. Consequently the available surplus has been greatly reduced. Instead of exporting six hundred thousand tons or even three hundred thousand tons, exports fell in 1889-90 to 93,000 tons, and to 14,000 tons in 1890-91.

Now it is evident that before the exports fell from the normal level to the insignificant total of fourteen thousand tons, the pinch of high prices must have been severe—severe enough in fact to turn some of the wheat-consuming part of the population to other food-grains—so that the balance exported cannot be considered, as Sir Richard Temple would say, a real "food surplus" at all. We admit that the experience here quoted is local and exceptional, but so far as is known the North-Western Provinces Government are the only administration who have made a detailed inquiry into this question. If the same enquiry were extended over all the grain-exporting provinces, the true economic meaning of our food-exports would be made more clear than it is. We should all like to share Sir Richard Temple's optimism ; but then we should like to know the grounds of it. A publicist who, forgetting the impoverished condition of some of the districts of Burma in consequence of recent drought, bids the famine-stricken districts of India look to the "practically inexhaustible" rice-fields of Burma, may prove a dangerously delusive counsellor. So, too, the pleasant sentence that "on the whole, there is a fair reason to hope that the magnificent area of land will be able to sustain its people, and that the accession of teeming millions decade after decade under the British rule may be welcomed without an after-thought." It is difficult to think that the former ruler of an Indian Province, and the eye-witness of at least two famines of appalling magnitude, can contemplate "without an after-thought" the yearly addition to the responsibilities of the British in India which the growth of the population brings with it. Let us have no extravagance on either side—the extravagance neither of denunciation nor of approving confidence—but let us not greet thirty million new comers on the soil of India as though the ravens were commissioned to feed them, and neither the administration nor the public who are the ultimate censors or approvers of its work need give a thought to what came of them. It is possible to make the government of two hundred and eighty-nine millions of people seem too easy a matter.

No one can read the exhaustive and able administration report of the Conservator of Forests for the Northern Circle for 1890-91 without concurring in the observation of Mr. Spence, the Divisional Commissioner, that "Mr. Shuttleworth's activity, industry, and devotion to forest interests have been as conspicuous as ever." That this experienced administrator of forest policy, has his doubts about recent modifications, and that he candidly confesses them will surprise no one. An important change was made last year in the status of forest officers, and in their relation to the revenue officers. A Resolution was issued in January, 1891, in which it was distinctly laid down that the position of divisional forest officers was, in all but purely technical matters, that of assistants to the Collector for forest purposes, and that their subordination to the Collectors was no less than that of district superintendents of police to police magistrates. The bearing of these orders upon the position of the Forest Department was sufficiently indicated at the time, and it was scarcely to be expected that officials looking [illegible] point of view should regard them wholly with approval. Mr. Shuttleworth, writing under the reserve which is appropriate to an administration report, evidently does not say all that he thinks. But he evidently thinks a good deal when he says that "the power, the directing control, and the influence of the Conservators of Forests in the forest administration will be greatly lessened hereafter by the change of the system which has prevailed for the past twenty years, during which the forest revenues of the Presidency, which stood at Rs. 10,22,000 in 1869-70, have expanded to Rs. 31,38,000 in 1889-90, and at the same time the capital value of the property of the State represented by the forest areas has augmented a hundredfold." However, it will not be inferred from this that Mr. Shuttleworth looks upon revenue results as the Alpha and the Omega of forest administration. Last year's net revenue—Rs. 5,21,797—was over forty thousand rupees in excess of that of 1889-90, which was the largest ever yielded in the Northern Circle. But the forest officer's ideal makes the maximum of revenue conditional upon the attainment of the highest degree of forest productivity attainable. This doctrine, Mr. Shuttleworth says, may not be accepted by everyone, and it manifestly runs counter not infrequently to official sentiment. If this is so it must be because one further condition is required to make the definition complete. The definition should rightly embrace the maximum of revenue consistent, on the one hand, with the maximum productivity of the forests, and on the other with the maximum satisfaction of the legitimate and innocuous claims of the forest tribes and of the cultivators of the adjacent lands. Each of the three conditions in the definition should be kept in due co-ordination with the others. A policy which aimed at high revenue alone, or at high productivity alone, would be as harmful as one which sacrificed revenue and sylvan productivity to free grazing everywhere and at all seasons. In connection with grazing rights it may happen that the zealous forest officer, with his peremptory prohibitions, is often the cultivator's best friend. Thus, Mr. Shuttleworth only gives expression to an obvious truth when he insists that cattle should be kept out of the grazing area at the time when the new grass is beginning to sprout, for if they are admitted then they trample down and destroy much more of the young grass than they consume, and there is great loss of pasturage without any compensating advantage. But if opened at the right time the forests can be made valuable for grazing purposes without detriment to strictly forest interests. Mr. Shuttleworth speaks so clearly and so fairly upon this point that we cannot do better than quote his own words: "The idea that the grazing of cattle is incompatible with a state of forest conservancy is simply absurd. It is true that there are portions of the forests which must be closed against cattle for a time, and that a close season must be enforced in the interests of grass and grazing in open forests ; but pasturage for all the bovine cattle requiring grazing in this Presidency can be found in the forests, at proper season, under supervision and control, without ser

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER FROM THE HOUSE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution expelling Mr. Hastings, member for the Bromsgrove Division, of East Worcestershire, who is now undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude for fraud.

THE NEW GUNBOATS FOR BOMBAY.

The Indian Marine gunboats Assaye and Plassy, which had to put in to Vigo for repairs, sailed yesterday for Bombay.

THE RISING AT QUILIMANE.

Her Majesty's ship Mohawk has gone to Quilimane for the protection of British subjects in that quarter.

THE REPULSE AT TIMBO.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question, stated that the Government had received news confirming the repulse of the British expedition to Timbo, which his Lordship said was the stronghold of the unruly and raiding Chieftain Carimoo.

His Lordship stated that the casualties on the British side were Captain Robinson, R.E., killed; Major Brown, severely wounded, and Major Moore, Captain Campbell and twenty of the armed police slightly wounded.

Lord Knutsford added that Sir J. S. Hay, the Governor of West Africa, would now seek the aid of friendly tribes and renew the attack.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Consequent upon the nomination of Lieut.-General Sir R Gipps as Military Secretary in succession to Lieut.-General Sir G. B. Harman, Major-General Sir F. W. Grenfell will succeed Sir R. Gipps as Deputy Adjutant-General for Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers at the War Office.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

PARIS, MARCH 21.

President Carnot to-day received the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the newly-appointed British Ambassador, on the occasion of his presenting his credentials, when speeches of the most cordial nature were exchanged.

FAILURE OF A PARIS BANK.

PARIS, MARCH 21.

The suspension has taken place of a Paris bank of secondary importance doing a purely local business. The liabilities are set down at one million sterling. One of the directors has committed suicide, another has been arrested, whilst two have absconded.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, MARCH 21.

The Emperor William, who has been in the country the last few days recruiting his health, has postponed his return to Berlin; his Majesty's condition requiring him to abstain from all business.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

605,000 ounces of silver were purchased by the Treasury to-day at prices ranging from 89·87 to 89·94.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Sir William Russell, Bart.

[Sir William Russell served in the Indian Campaign from Feb. 1858 to March 1859, and was present at the repulse of the enemy's attack on the Alumbagh, siege and capture of Lucknow. He commanded the 7th Hussars at the affairs of Barree and Sirsee, action of Nawabgunge, occupation of Fyzabad, passage of the Goomtee at Sultanpore, throughout the Byswarra Campaign, including the affairs of Pandoo Nuddee, Paleeghat, Hyderghur, and pursuit of Benhi Madho's Force to the Goomtee; also the Trans-Gogra Campaign, including the affair near Churda and pursuit, taking the Fort of Meejeedia, attack on Bankee with pursuit to the Raptee, advance into Nepaul and affairs of Sitkaghat. He was several times mentioned in the despatches, received a Companionship of the Bath and the Medal with Clasp.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 22.

The steam-ship Surat with the English mails of the 11th inst. sailed from here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The s. s. Parramatta departed at 2 p.m. for Colombo and Australia.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LUSHAI LAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Two hundred men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry embarked yesterday on the Krishna for Chittagong, for service in the Lushai Country.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

At a meeting of the European Civil Service Association yesterday evening, a central committee under the revised scheme was nominated. It was also resolved to forward to London a piece of plate to be given to Mr. H. S. King as a memorial of his valuable services. A memorial of Rs. 500 and a honorarium of Rs. 1,000 was voted to Mr. Ryland, honorary secretary.

THE TRAVANCORE DEWANATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 22.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Shungra Soobyar as Dewan of Travancore, in succession to Mr. T. Rama Row. The Dewan-designate has had a long service in Travancore.

OBITUARY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino, coadjutor, to the Archbishop of Verapoly.

THE ARMY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 22.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry *en route* from Poona to Deesa marched into Ahmedabad on Monday, and halted for two days. The 1st Squadron, under command of Captain Owen, has been detached to Rajkote.

The Wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, under the command of Major Allan Smith, marched from Rajkote on Monday to rejoin the regimental head-quarters at Ahmedabad.

Captain Hughes is proceeding home on leave.

THE VACANCY AT WHITEHALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

Sir Julian Danvers will probably be succeeded at Whitehall by Mr. Clement Colvin, one of the Deputy Secretaries of the Public Works, a younger brother of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P., who is senior to Colonel Williams, R. E.; Colonel Williams taking over a Government directorship.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Colonel Jarret, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, proceeds home on leave in May.

THE DUPLEX TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN PERSIA.

Mr. Possner, of the Telegraph Department, proceeds shortly to Persia, where he will inspect the Indo-European line, and will introduce the system of duplex working thereon.

DR. ROBERTSON AND THE TRIBESMEN.

Dr. Robertson, with his party of tribesmen, left Calcutta, on Monday night. They go to Benares, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi, thence to Bombay, and round by sea to Karachi, reaching Lahore about the middle of April, whence they return to Gilgit.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 22.

Private Joseph Callaghan, Lancashire Fusiliers, committed suicide yesterday in the barracks at Ghorpuri by shooting himself with his rifle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 22.

Orient Line mail steamer Orotava from Suez arrived. Orient steamer Oroya from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅛ ex
4 per cent. Rapee Paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. „	67⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108.
Bar Silver	41

DEPARTURE OF LADY HARRIS FOR ENGLAND.

The departure of her Excellency Lady Harris for England took place yesterday, when her ladyship sailed by the special mail steamer s. s. Shannon. At half-past four in the afternoon Lady Harris and her son, the Hon'ble George Vincent Harris, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and escorted by the Governor's Body-guard, arrived at the Apollo Bunder, and were followed by Miss Croft, who accompanies her ladyship to England. The members of the Government House party present to witness the departure were:—Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to the Governor; Captain Cox, A.-D.-C.; Captain Nuttall, A.-D.-C.; and Risaldar Sayidulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen had congregated at the Bunder head to wish Lady Harris *bon voyage*. Amongst those present were:—The Hon. Sir Chas. Pritchard, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forrest, General and Mrs. Budgen, Miss Jervois, Miss Watt, Colonel and Mrs. Bissett, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Political Department, General and Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, Mr. T. D. Little, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Mrs. Geary, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. Symons, Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. and Mrs. Pranjeewandass Culliandass, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Baba Sahib Bewalkur, &c. On alighting from her carriage Lady Harris was warmly greeted, beautiful bouquets of flowers being handed her by Mrs. Pranjeewandas Culliandass, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghir, and several of the gentlemen. Having bidden "good-bye" to those assembled Lord and Lady Harris and the Government House party stepped aboard the Government steam launch "Bee," and left for the s. s. Shannon. As the launch steamed from the Bunder Colonel Wilson called for cheers for her ladyship, which was heartily responded to, and kept up until the launch had proceeded a considerable distance on its journey. Several ladies and gentlemen also proceeded on board the mail steamer to wish her ladyship "good-bye."

It may be mentioned that amongst the other distinguished passengers, who sailed by the s. s. Shannon, were Lady Barbour, wife of Sir David Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Lady Conyers, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Lady Sandeman, widow of the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Lady White, and Captain and Mrs. Hobday.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency Admiral Texeira da Silva, the new Governor-General of Goa, landed last evening, at 4-45, at the Victoria Dock, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp Senhor Mira Godinho and Senhor S. B. Contemo, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay. The landing was private, Captain Nuttall, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency Lord Harris, went on board the s. s. Singapore, and having shaken hands with his Excellency, invited him to land, and placed the Governor's carriage at his Excellency's disposal. Drs. A. da Gama, Paul de Souza, and Messrs. J. J. de Souza, Philip Quadros, B.A., E. B. D. Cordeiro, and C. de Souza were present at the dock, but his Excellency sent word by the Portugese Consul-General that having disembarked earlier than it was expected, he would be glad to see them at the Consulate in the course of to-day. His Excellency and his A.-D.-C., with Captain Nuttall and the Portuguese Consul-General, then drove to the Great Western Hotel followed by the body-guard of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Several other gentlemen arrived afterwards, and among them there were Canon Faria, the Vicar of Dabul, his co-adjutor Rev. Vitorino de Souza, Messrs. Leandro Mascarenhas, Freitas, and many others.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Surat, with English Mails of March 11, left Aden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday evening. The Surat, which communicated at Aden with the Parramatta, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. D. Maclachan, Mr. J. A. Main, Mr. A. King, Mr. H. Warner, Mr. W. O. Cockett, Col. Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Lady Low and maid, Miss Low, Lieut. R. H. McCorquodale, Lieut. W. L. Cotton, Lieut. W. Fagan, Capt. Preston, Mr. P. Harrison, Mr. W. Pickering, Mr. A. Davies, Mrs. Cordeux, and Lieut. Ozzard.

From Brindisi.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Lieut. D. Baker, Mr. T. C. Glover and servant, Mr. A. F. Cox, Mr. A. T. Rawlinson, Mr. Luard, Mr. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon, and Mr. Blockley.

From Aden.—Sir G. R. Greaves, Bri-Gen. Gatacre, Brig-Gen. Hog, Col. Greig, Col. Leach, Capt. Le Gallais, and Capt. Peyton.

For Bussorah.—Mrs. Blockley.

For Madras (via Bombay.)—Mr. H. J. Smith.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

One more Lottery is reported to be extinguished—that of Louisiana. All that is moral in America rejoices. All that is immoral and unmoral laments. Says America moral: "Nothing, Sir, more destructive to honesty, good work, and patient endeavour than a lottery." Says America unmoral. "But how delightful to dream of sudden wealth! What a glorious change to the daily grind, only to think of not having to do it any more!" Says America moral: "Such dreams lead to robbing tills and putting down too much for exes." Says America unmoral: "Perhaps—but they lead to the most splendid schemes of life. Only to think what one would do if one were rich is to turn a man into a philanthropist, a student, a lover of art, a reformer, everything." I am, I blush to say it, on the side of America unmoral. I like to dream, and I have found that dreams are greatly stimulated by the possession of a lottery ticket. The dream of great riches! It is universal. Everybody dreams that dream. Yet, if he knew it, no man is able to endure wealth beyond a certain limit, which varies with the man. Everybody dreams that dream. Therefore, no one can resist the temptation of a lottery ticket. High and low, young and old, the good and the bad—they all take the lottery ticket. Everybody dreams that dream. I once knew an old gentleman, a business man, of irreproachable morals, not a gambler, not even a card-player, one who would have recoiled in horror at the offer of a bet upon a race. At his death it was found that he had for years been in the habit of taking a ticket in a foreign lottery. He dreamed, you see, in odd moments, of the Great Prize. Again, take my own case. I am not a betting man or a gambler; I do not speculate in stocks or in anything, but, at the time of the French Lottery of—was it 1877?—what happened to me? I was informed by a spiritualist that his friends of the other world, who then took an interest in me, but have since ceased to do so, had sent word through him, that if I took a ticket in a certain series—Series 11, I think—I should draw something very good indeed, very likely the Grand Prix. I did so. I could not possibly resist the temptation. As a philosopher I argued that here was a real test of spiritualism. Of course I did not want the money. Certainly not. No philosopher ever does. I just wanted to test the powers of the spirits. It was a splendid opportunity. They distinctly promised that if I would take a ticket in Series 11 of the Great Lottery I should have a big prize. Very good. Let them prove their power. There! Quite what Mr. Maskelyne calls on test conditions. Let them keep their promises. To make the thing easier for them I took five tickets. I hope everybody understands how unmercenary, unselfish, wholly philosophical were my motives when I listened to this spiritualist and took those tickets. And it will hardly be believed that I got no prize at all. The spirits did their very best, I believe, but they could not quite work up to their promise. There was a very big prize indeed close to my numbers, but not actually within my numbers. They did their best. In spite of their failure—no doubt there were more influential spirits on the backstairs, working for other fellows—I believe, somehow, more in them than I did. It was so very kind of them to take such an interest in me; I had done nothing whatever to deserve it. I had even derided their existence; it seemed as if I owed them something in return. Besides, there was not a little food for vanity; not every man can boast that the spirits once tried to get him the Grand Prix in a French Lottery. It was a compliment, and one feels it, just as every girl feels it a compliment when a man wishes to marry her. It is a touching and a tender memory. Gratitude—common gratitude—dictates some belief as a slight return.

I have not seen that spiritualist for many years. I fear that he has himself become one among the spirits, his friends, and is now communicating to them some of the awful nonsense which they used to convey to him. He was on the most intimate terms with them; they would talk to him all night long, and nobody one whit the wiser at break of day. Once he stayed in his club, keeping up the miserable waiters the whole of a long winter night, and used up all the club blotting paper in taking down the messages. The committee rebuked him for this infringement of the rules. He did it again. Then he was turned out of the club, and went to receive his spirits in the smoking-room of the "Criterion." The last time I met him he was carrying a portfolio under his arm. He opened it and showed me. It was full of spirit drawings. Just as the messages were all words and no sense, so the drawings were all colour and curve with no form. It is indeed amazing that men can give up the whole of their lives to a pursuit which leads to nothing. Suppose that the communications do come from the other world. It is forty years and more since they began; and not one single word of help, encouragement, or information has come to us—nothing but foolishness or fraud.

There was once a very favourite trick shown by the professional medium. He took up a pencil and began to draw idly backwards and forwards, as if drawing lines. Presently among the lines one perceived a face—of course a spirit face. It was quite distinct and visible—generally such a face as the spiritualists mostly affect—straight eyebrows, high square forehead, straight nose, straight lips. Wonderful! Miraculous! Proof positive of spiritual manifestation! We paid one sovereign and went away, hushed and awed. We had received a visit from the other world. Well, I was shown how this is done. Nothing is easier. A momentary dig of the pencil makes the eyes; a little deepening of the stroke makes the eyebrow. The medium pretends that he is not looking; as a fact, he glances at the paper every time he had a new feature to the spirit face. It requires practice to do the thing neatly, but it is really very easy. My friend, Herr Paulus, before he gave up the business, would call up spirit faces—angel men—angel women—angel babies—as fast as you chose. But the whole business was nothing—nothing but foolishness and fraud.

I sometimes have American papers sent to me on account of some paragraph or passages that a correspondent wants me to read. When I have read the marked passage I run through the rest of the paper in search of other interesting paragraphs not marked for my reading. Thus, the other day, in a paper published for a large town in New England I saw two statements about this country which caused me, as the slang has it, to sit up. The first was a direct, deliberate, cold-blooded statement to the effect that a great plot had been concocted by the British Government, and was only just discovered, to land on the shores of the United States all our convicts and criminals. Is it possible that any reasonable American could believe a thing so wildly, grossly false, and impossible? Yet, I suppose, some do, otherwise why should the thing be suffered by the editor to pass? Now that there is a widespread intention or conspiracy in the States for keeping up ill-feeling towards this country—an intention whose existence is open and undisguised—is very certain. The defeat of that plot will be a matter of time, to be hastened as Americans more and more come over and visit us. Meanwhile, is it too much to expect of the educated classes that they will do their best to meet this intention by the suppression of false and mischievous lies? In the same paper was another falsehood, not so mischievous, but equally misleading. The writer said that there are in Great Britain twenty millions—20,000,000—of acres lying untilled at this moment. He meant, kept from cultivation by wicked landlords. Now, in the whole three Kingdoms there are only fifty millions of acres. Of these 20 per cent. of English soil cannot be cultivated at all. That is, it is moorland and hillside. Of Wales, 40 per cent. cannot be cultivated; of Scotland, 72 per cent. cannot be cultivated, and of Ireland 25 per cent. In other words, about 12,000,000 of acres in these islands cannot possibly be cultivated. Therefore they "lie untilled." How much good land is kept untilled I know not, but, in these bad times, it is as small an amount as the owners can manage.

There is always present in my mind—it has never left me since first it came—a dream of a vast confederacy of English-speaking States. I do not want a central government; I believe that before long the States; I want a Anglo-Saxon peoples, sive; an alliance which because there should be protection laws, or any could arise between all there should be between be the rule for outsiders be no desire for one another. Workmen thither where they would be no ruinous federated States the greatest and most world's history. No confederacy would peace outside its border confederacy! The own Islands, India Australia, New Zealand Already a population And think of the lisation and the world and daily drawn of all the other countries! Picrochole himself dream. And it could effect. It will be—it The world has never Americans and English by thousands—by hundreds of thousand. We not only speak the same language, but we have the same religion, and the same laws, and the same literature, and the same education, we have the same heritage of temper and of tendencies. "As James Russell Lowell once said in a dinner to the Authors Society, "we Americans are reproached with being over-sensitive, from whom did we inherit that touchiness?" Our virtues and our defects the same, and from the same source. Arise, Peter, once the Hermit. Here is a new crusade. Preach through all the States of North America the confederacy of the English-speaking nations.

Once more Mr. Dawson Burns favours us with the Annual National Bank Bill. It hath, at first sight, a staggering look, but on a little investigation turns out not such a disheartening thing after all. We find that 38,000,000 of people drank £141,000,000 worth of beer, wine, and spirits in the year 1891. When you come to divide this amount, share and share alike, you will find that it is only £3 6s. a head, or eighteenpence a week; and when you consider the enormous proportion of their wages spent by many working men every week on beer, and the vast sum spent by club men and the wealthier householders on wine every week, there must be a very large number indeed who drink nothing at all. For instance, it is not thought in the least extravagant for a household of six or seven persons living at the rate of £1,500 a year to have a wine merchant's bill of £80 a year. That, you see, includes the average of twenty-two persons, and means that if all these seven persons drink wine, there are fifteen who do not. Take again the quantity consumed. Beer—1,140,021,648 gallons. What an ocean of beer it is! But divide it among 38,000,000. It is only 30 gallons a year; three quarts a week—less than one pint a day. Deduct half for children and people who do not drink; it is less than two pints a day. It is absurd to say that two pints a good beer a day is too much. Remember that the working man has beer for his dinner and beer for his supper; it is by no means an excessive allowance. Thus, although it is true that there are many who drink too much, the numbers do not increase with the increase of the population; nor does the drink bill increase with the increase of the population. We are very much more sober than ever we were before; we grow every year more sober.

It seems to me that the talk of pouring millions of money down your throat is foolish stuff. One might as well talk of pouring millions of oxen down your throat. The whole question is, what is moderation? As for total abstinence, I put it aside. That may be for drunkards, just as other medicine is for persons with other diseases. We waste money in many other ways than in drink. We waste it in extravagance of dress, food, pretty things for the girls, houses, entertainments, travel, and a hundred more ways quite as harmful as drink. What is [illegible] just as the powers of walking, of working, of learning, of invention, of imagination, vary with every man. If each of us will be only so sensible as to discover what amount of wine or beer will keep him in health, and stick to that amount, it matters very little, how big the drink bill becomes. What a wretched life that would be in which we should spend our money on nothing but what we actually want! No cakes, no ale, no singing and merriment, no fine things for the maidens! I agree with the poet—did not Martin Luther also agree with the poet?—these things are needs, not vanities. They make up life. Without them one might as well be a miserable monk cooped up in a grey cloister, or a nun repining in a whitewashed corridor.

Wine and women and song,
O pilgrim brothers, are wrong.
But wine and women and song
Bustle the pilgrim along.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS, BELGAUM.

The following telegram from the Collector of Belgaum is published under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 19th March:—

Jowari 28 and bajri 29 lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on the last day of the week—on one work under Professional Agency in Gokak: adults 112, children 103; expenditure Rs. 52; on 13 works under Civil Agency in Athni: adults 324; children 2; expenditure Rs. 311; on one work under Civil Agency in Parasgad adults 9; children 20; expenditure, Rs. 34. No poor-house or village relief. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

RELIEF WORKS.

District.	Period embraced.	Class.	Total Number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of— Rs.	a.	p.
Dharwar.	Week ending 5th March 1892.	Local Board Works under Civil Agency.	3,062	349	5	5
		Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	8,890	949	0	0

Prices of staple grains in the [illegible] per rupee at head-quarter towns.

District.	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.
Navalgund *	21	20	20	18
Nargund	30	20	18¾	17½
Gadag	20	15	16½	21½
Mundargi	24·5	18	18½	17½
Ron	27	34	19½	18½

* No poor-house operations or village relief administered. No rain. No cholera. Grain supply ample.

RELIEF WORKS.

District.	Period embraced.	Number.	Class.	Total number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of— Rs.	a.	p.
Belgaum.	Week ending 12th March 1892.	1	Professional Walk-minister Professional Agency.	1,035	88	0	0
		14	Local Fund Works under Civil Agency.	4,405	598	0	0

Prices of staple grains [illegible] per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
(a) Athni	28	28	16	16	16
Gokak	28	31	17	16	16
Parasgad	29	28	10	17	16
Murgod	32	32	19	18	16

(a) No poor-house operations or village relief administered. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

DEPARTURE OF MR. A. O. HUME.

Mr. A. O. Hume, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, proceeded to Europe yesterday by the special mail steamer s. s. Shannon. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mr. Hume, accompanied by Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, drove to the Apollo Bunder, where he was received by about thirty or forty native gentlemen, amongst whom were Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Jumnadass Premchund, Messrs. Vusonji Khimji, Sorabjee Cowasjee Khambata, Vundrawandass Purshotamdass, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Vizboocandass Atmaram, W. A. Modak, Damodhur Thackersey Mulji, Motilal M. Moonshee, Hormusjee M. Cama, Vithaldass D. Thackersey, Ruchordass Vundrawandas, Cursondas C. Lullooobhoy, Pranjeewandass Culliandass, Dhondu S. Garud, Babajee Pandurang, A. K. Acharya, &c. Cordial wishes were exchanged, and as Mr. Hume was about to leave for the boat a rather amusing incident occurred. Mr. D. E. Wacha attempted to place a large garland round the neck of "the Congress Champion," but he resented the floral decoration, remarking: "You should leave off these purely native demonstrations, now you are becoming Anglicised. No doubt you do this in a friendly spirit, but I am afraid you only succeed in making an Englishman look ridiculous." However, Mr. Hume's admirers were not to be denied the pleasure that was to be derived from decking him with flowers, and protesting the while, Mr. Hume allowed a garland to be placed round his neck and a brilliant bouquet of red and white flowers, made up with tinsel, placed in his hands. The penalty of his popularity having rested a moment on his shoulders he removed the trophy, and amidst cheers departed for the s. s. Shannon.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The third annual ordinary general meeting of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 6, Hornby Row, with Mr. Sassoon J. David in the chair. The following directors' report was presented:—

Gentlemen,—the directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report, and the audited balance-sheet and the profit and loss account for the year, ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,31,101-4-8, which with the sum of Rs. 884-11-2 brought forward from the previous account, amounts to Rs. 1,31,985-15-10 which, compared with the extremely low price obtained for yarn, you will consider satisfactory. Your company, together with most of the mills in Bombay, had joined the short-time movement. The directors had declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 27,560; the balance of Rs. 1,04,445-15-10, they recommend to dispose of as follows:—Rs. 40 per share as dividend, Rs. 27,560, Rs. 50,000 for depreciation account Rs. 50,000-0-0, Rs. 11,977-5-2 towards preliminary account Rs. 11,977-5-2; to carry forward Rs. 14,908-10-8; total Rs. 1,04,445-15-10. Three new bays have been added to the main building, and an additional preparatory machine was ordered out from Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, which has arrived and is now working. The directors had ordered out a fourth boiler from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Company, which has arrived and is being erected. As an additional security against fire the directors have contracted for the installation of Automatic Sprinklers with Messrs. Witter and Sons, and the work is being carried on now. The directors have issued and allotted debentures for rupees five lacs at 7 per cent. per annum payable at 3, 4, and 5 years.

They have sold the company's land for Rs. 65,000 and have taken it on a perpetual lease at a rental of Rs. 325 per mensem, the Company having the option to re-purchase the land on capitalizing the rent at 5 per cent per annum. You are requested to pass a resolution confirming the above sale and lease. The company's property, together with stock of cotton, yarn, wastes, stores and coal, is fully insured against fire for Rs. 16,40,100.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting on the working of the company, said:—Gentlemen,—The report and balance sheet of the affairs of the company for the year 1891 have already been circulated amongst you, and you have by this time, I trust, made yourselves familiar with the contents. The year 1891 was the first full clear working year of the mill and the profits realised will, no doubt, give you satisfaction. We have had to contend against several difficulties in the beginning and at one time we had to put up with considerable disappointments. The engines were not giving us the anticipated results. I am glad to say the more or less of the difficulties have been in time got over and the engines are now working [illegible] every man. I hope at the meeting you again next year with a satisfactory balance sheet. The yarn market, as you all know, has been in anything but a satisfactory state; but with the cheapness of cotton and with the ability with which the agents have hitherto managed the affairs of the company we expect to do well. The agents have hitherto given us every assistance in buying up your yarn and I may particularly mention that the branch firms of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company at Hongkong and Shanghai have been of great use to us. And you will be pleased to hear that we have lately sold through them a large number of bales for forward deliveries to the Chinese at fairly remunerative rates. In fact the company has sold its yarn up to the end of April. I will take this opportunity of informing you that we have engine power and building accommodation for about ten thousand ring spindles. But we do not contemplate any immediate extension at present. With these few remarks, I will proceed with the usual business of the meeting.

The directors' report was confirmed and adopted. The following resolution confirming the sale and lease of the company's land was adopted:—"That this meeting do approve of the sale made of the company's land at Delisle Road, Parel, made by the Directors to Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, and the lease of the said land from Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia to the company, and do hereby confirm the Indenture of Conveyance, dated the 24th day of November, 1891, and made or expressed to be made, between the company of the one part, and the said Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia of the other part, as also the Indenture of Lease of even date, with the said Conveyance, and made or expressed to be made between the said Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia of the one part, and the Company of the other part." Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Kharimbhoy were elected directors, and Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Ruttunjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parakh appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the business concluded.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Pressure has fallen slowly over the Deccan and in the south of Konkan and risen elsewhere. A small depression has appeared near Sholapur, otherwise the distribution has little changed. Winds also have little altered, and the force is still fresh to strong in the north of the Bay. Temperature has fallen in Upper Burma and over a considerable portion of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, while it has risen elsewhere, and the mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces. The principal maxima are 97° Hyderabad (Sind), 100° Cuddapah and Sholapur, 105° Akola, Amraoti, Jacobabad and Hyderabad, and 104° Deesa, Bellary, and Jhansi. Colombo received three-quarters of an inch of rain; Tavoy and Sibsagor a few drops. The conditions are becoming slightly favourable, for thunder showers are reported from central parts of the Peninsula.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 15th March, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 12th March 1892	£15,333,900
Balance to be remitted from 13th March 1892 to 31st March 1892	£666,100

The second ascent at Naples of the aeronaut Dworniki was not without panic. Then balloon only rose to a height of about a thousand feet, and Dworniki could not use his parachute. The suddenly the balloon began to descend. The aeronaut on his trapeze, nearly came into collision with the parapet of a tall house, and the crowd, seeing his peril, invoked the Madonna and all the saints. Dworniki having safely passed the corner of the house, arrived over the roof of the neighbouring one, and as the balloon was being turned topsy-turvi, he leapt on to the roof of the house and safely reached it on his feet, amid the immense applause of the thousands assembled in the streets.

THE LATE NESTOR OF THE PARSEES.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, whose death at the age of 88, was announced in our obituary notices yesterday, was one of the few surviving patriarchs of the Parsee community. He had been leading a retired life for some years past; but before that period, there was scarcely a public movement in Bombay in which he did not take a leading part. He was one of the earliest native members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and was a prominent figure in the social and political life of the city along with the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., &c. Mr. Framjee Patel was a patron of learning, a warm advocate of female education, and a man of very advanced views on all subjects affecting the welfare of the native community. He was at one time a prominent merchant of this city, and was one of the founders of the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Company, which is now conducted by his son, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel. Mr. Framjee's other son is Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, who was some years ago also a prominent figure in all public movements, is a man of parts, but who has latterly been leading a retired life.

The late Mr. Framjee Patel was born in 1804, and was descended from Nanabhoy Cahanjee, who was a patel of a village near Surat. His ancestor, Jamsetjee Bhimjee Patel, came to Bombay about a century and a half ago; and the deceased gentleman's family has, therefore, been considered to be one of the oldest Parsee families of Bombay. Having received a tolerably fair English and Gujerati education such as was available at the time, Mr. Framjee Patel was engaged for two years as a clerk in the Customs Department in a European merchant's office, and subsequently served as a clerk in the office of another European firm for five years. About the year 1827, he became a partner in the firm of Frith, Bomonjee and Co., who carried on general business as well as the business of auctioneers. The partnership prospered for ten years, and on the death of one of the partners, Mr. Framjee Patel and Mr. Frith carried it on till 1844, in which year, Mr. Wallace was admitted a partner. Mr. Frith's retirement from the business led to Mr. Wallace and Mr. Framjee Patel establishing a new firm under the name of Wallace and Co. Owing to Mr. Framjee's industry, integrity, and personal influence, the firm soon acquired a recognised position among the leading merchants of the city. In the year 1858, on the retirement of Mr. Framjee from the firm, his son, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee became a partner in his stead, Mr. Framjee continuing to assist the firm with his advice and long experience till 1863. In that year, he was the means of establishing a new firm under the name and style of Framjee Sands, and Co., which still continues in business, and which was at first conducted by Mr. Sands and Mr. Framjee's two sons, Mr. Sorabjee and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel. In that year, 1863, Mr. Framjee retired altogether from business after an active commercial career extending over forty years.

The deceased gentleman always showed himself to be a man of liberal views, a friend of progress, holding the most enlightened opinions on all questions of reform in the native community; and was always looked up to in consequence. He was a warm friend and patron of female education, and one of the pioneers of female education in this city. He assisted in the establishment of female schools and contributed freely towards the support of all measures for the advancement and amelioration of the native community. Mr. Framjee's public charities began in the year 1837, when he made a liberal contribution to the fund, raised in Bombay for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire, which occurred in Surat in that year. He subscribed liberally to a fund for building a Tower of Silence in Bombay. He took the initiative in 1842 in organising a fund for the relief of the distressed passengers of the ship, Vansittart, which was burned at sea. He laboured unceasingly in furtherance of the measures taken in Bombay for the relief and amelioration of the condition of the Zoroastrians resident in Persia. In 1848, Mr. Framjee Patel was appointed by Government a member of the Ramparts Removal Committee as a representative of the Parsee community. The other members of the committee were five European gentlemen with the Hon. Mr. Jagonnath Sunkersett as a representative of the Hindu, and Mr. Mahomed Muckba as a representative of the Mahomedan communities. The recommendation of the committee [illegible] not, however, carried into effect until sixteen years later in the time of Sir Bartle Frere. In the same year, 1848, Mr. Framjee Patel was appointed a member of the committee of the Elphinstone Institution. The best men the institution had produced, including Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, Mr. Naorojee Furdoonjee and others, were actuated with zeal to introduce education among females and be voluntary teachers, but funds were wanting, and the proposal found little support from the leaders of the community. Mr. Framjee Patel then stood forth as the champion of the cause of female education. Others followed his example; and they continued to find adherents in succeeding years. In the year 1857, Mr. Framjee with others founded the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association, with which he had ever since continued his connection; and it was his encouragement and support that led to the eventual success of the undertaking. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Framjee established a boys' school at Khetwady, and it still bears his honoured name. The Fort Reading Room and Library was established under Mr. Framjee's auspices, and he continued to be its patron for many years. In 1851 Government appointed Mr. Framjee a Justice of the Peace. In the year 1852, when Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, left Bombay, Mr. Framjee Pat

literary pursuits. His charities extended to the building of dhurmsallas, tanks, roads, &c. The dhurmsallas at Mahableshwar and Pahari, the Sattara esplanade and tank, the road between Chimboor and Annik, the Parsee fire-temple at Mazagon, which he built at great cost, the charitable dispensary at Bandora, and the Bombay Native Dispensary, all bear testimoney to Mr. Framjee Patel's generosity of heart. He started a Madressa in Nowsari and instituted scholarships for the children attending the schools. His contributions to the cause of charity, education, &c., could not have fallen short of four lakhs of rupees. He was the "Khote" of several villages in Salsette, and was a large-landed proprietor in the days of his prosperity. Lord Northbrook, late Governor General of India, in speaking of the Parsees at the Midland Institute on a recent occasion, paid Mr. Framjee Patel a high compliment in the following terms :—

"The Parsees of Bombay are worthily represented now by the venerable Framjee Nusserwanjee, a man held in the highest honour by all classes of the community, and especially beloved by the poor."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in his History of the Parsees, thus speaks of the deceased gentleman :—

"He has always evinced a deep interest in the education and general enlightenment of his countrymen, and any measure tending to further this object always receives his best sympathies, and his purse is ever ready to minister to the wants of of institutions which have for their object the promotion of the welfare and advancement of the people."

Sir George Birdwood dedicates his "Report on the Old Records of the India Office" to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel in the following affectionate terms :—

"To the venerable Sett Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, J.P., the 'Nestor of the Parsees' (as Mr. James Douglas called him in his Book of Bombay), this volume is dedicated in admiration of the virtues for which he has been held in the highest honour for three generations of contemporaries in Western India; and in affectionate remembrance of all the kindnesses I received from him and other dear Settia friends, our associates in the loyal civic life of old Bombay."

Mr. Framjee leaves behind him a little army of children, grand-children, and great grand-children. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was very numerously attended.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

An ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 27th ult., Mr. J. S. Moses, Chairman of the Corporation, presiding.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen,—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The past half-year was, from a banking point of view, most unsatisfactory. The general slackness and depression in trade, coupled with the steady drop in exchange, have been most severely felt by all engaged in business in the East. During all that period money also remained very cheap, and it was very difficult to find for it profitable and safe employment, more particularly as to India. Under such circumstances it must be expected that our profits would be adversely affected, and the directors are glad that, after making large provision for bad and doubtful debt, they are enabled to recommend the usual dividend of 30/—(Applause.) You will have noticed in the report that notwithstanding the reduction of the interest our deposits have still increased by 26 lacs of dollars, and we have consequently decided to take advantage of the slackness of the money market by further reducing the rate in London, India, and the Straits from 4½ to 4 per cent. (Applause.) From this source the saving will be considerable and will contribute materially to our earnings when all the old deposits have had time to run off. Comparing the accounts with that of the preceding six months you will find, besides the increase of 26 lacs in deposits, on the other hand a decrease of over five millions in Bills Payable, and on the other side of the account under the head of Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits, a decrease of six millions, and in Bills Receivable also a decrease of nearly two millions, owing, I need hardly say, to smaller requirements and to trade generally not being brisk. There is only another item in the accounts to which I wish to refer, and that is with regard to our securities. Your directors have considered it desireable to sell R/ paper, and to realize the profit thereon and to re-invest the money in Consols. All the Rs. 57,50,000 have already been disposed of and the re-investment is being gradually effected. With regard to the case in Manila, I am very glad to inform the shareholders that yesterday evening we received a telegram stating that the first embargo had been withdrawn by the Commission, and the sum of $328,000, the full amount, returned to the Bank. (Applause.) It is probable that release of the second embargo will soon follow. (Applause.) We are greatly indebted to the Banco Espanol Fillipino and to the Spanish authorities for the assistance they have rendered to the Bank in the matter. It will also please you to know, with regard to the Baring guarantee, that according to our London advice received by wire this morning Mr. Lidderdale, the Governor of the Bank of England, expressed the opinion that there will be no call on the guarantors. (Applause.) In conclusion I may add that although we are passing through a great depression in almost every part of the globe there is nothing in our advances to cause any undue anxiety and the directors have every confidence in the future. (Applause.) Mr. Walter has been making a most thorough inspection of the branches in the East and his reports have been so far satisfactory. He is at present here on his way up North. Since the report has been published, the Bank has lost its oldest auditor. Mr. Ryrie has been connected with this Corporation since its foundation and I believe almost all the accounts that have been issued bear his signature as auditor. His services have been invaluable and the directors deeply regret his loss. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any question that may be addressed to the chair. (Applause.)

There were no questions, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys : Mr. Chairman, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts, and in doing so I wish to express the hope that the Bank will have a long-continued career of prosperity. I see no reason to doubt that it will, but if I may make a suggestion publicly—there is no opportunity of doing so in any other way—I would strongly suggest that the Bank should continue to cultivate its small accounts and deal gently and kindly with its small constituents during this present period of depression. As we hear that the Bank expects to get interest at a more moderate rate, it will in this way be able to pay it out at a much more advantageous rate of interest, a larger rate of interest than it gets from its larger constituents. I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, and I wish the Bank once more a long-continued career of prosperity. (Applause.)

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Hon. E. R. Belilios proposed the re-election of Hon. J. J. Keswick and Messrs. T. E. Davis and B. Hopkins as directors.

Mr. R. M. Gray seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. C. P. Chater proposed the re-election of Messrs. F. Henderson and F. T. P. Foster as auditors.

Mr. G. Stewart seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman : This concludes the business before the meeting, and I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance.

GUERNSEY would like to see some member of the Royal Family among them—if only as a token that England has not forgotten the existence of that ancient appanage of the Crown, the Channel Isles. Possibly the forthcoming Model Yacht, Marine, and Loan Exhibition may afford the Guernsey folk the pleasure they are desiring. The Duke of Edinburgh has at all events evinced enough interest in this event to promise, through General Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor, to send to the Exhibition an interesting model lifeboat which was presented to him on the occasion of his marriage by the English residents of St. Petersburg.

A CURIOUS circumstance in connection with the terrible fire at the Hotel Royal, New York, in which so many lost their lives, has come to light during the coroner's inquiry. A telegram, by means of which one of the victims has been identified was found by one of the workmen whole and unscorched by the flames that burned thick timbers to ashes and melted iron beams. Some of the evidence goes to show that though the hotel was plentifully supplied with exterior fire ladders, yet these were not in connection with the corridors of the upper floors, as they ought to have been. It has also been proved that no means of escape were provided in the facade of the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent writes :—The Russian monastery on Mount Athos is nothing less than a valuable military position which Russia possesses in the heart of European Turkey. From 1,000 to 1,500 Russian non-commissioned officers, who wear the monk's cowl merely as a disguise, occupy the cells. In Salonica, the Czar's Government has established a Russian post office, so as to ensure safe and constant communication with the soldier-monks. The Austrian and French post offices at that part only convey letters and telegrams to and from foreign parts ; but the Russian office has also a communication directly with Mount Athos. The Turkish Governor of Salonica protested against this extention of the Russian postal service into the interior, and, as no notice was taken of his protestations, he felt it his duty to seal up the bag destined for Mount Athos. The Russian Consul in Salonica immediately brought the matter before his ambassador at Constantinople, and M. de Nelidoff has addressed a verbal note on the subject to the Porte. The conclusion of the affair is eagerly looked forward to in Constantinople as well as Salonica.

A NEW bill for the better repression of public immorality has been laid before the Reichstag. This measure is directly due to the initiative of the Emperor, who was horrified at the state of immorality of the lower classes in Berlin, as revealed by the Heinze trial. The bill, which consists of four articles and has a preamble covering eleven folio pages, specifies what persons come under the head of souteneurs. The lightest term of imprisonment for these creatures is to be one month. The printing, publication, or circulation of immoral books or pictures may be punished by imprisonment up to six months, or fines to 600 marks. A similar punishment can be inflicted for publishing reports of trials heard in camera. It is further enacted that persons under sentence for an offence against morality may be kept on a diet of bread-and-water for a period of six weeks in a cell provided only with a plank bed. By section 4, after the prisoner's discharge, the authorities may order him to be employed for a period not exceeding two years in a public workhouse. The sentence may be further accompanied by a loss of civil rights, and by the placing of the criminal under police superintendence.

IS the fate of the Russian political prisoner, as described in Mr. Kennan's remarkable book, worse than that of the political prisoner in English gaols ? Mr. Alfred Webb, of Dublin, put the question to the late Mr. Boyle O'Reilly and Mr. Michael Davitt, who, speaking from no slight experience—at least of the English system—declare their conviction that the Siberian settlements are decidedly preferable. Mr. O'Reilly's chief reason was that the Russian system compels political prisoners to mingle only with their own kind, and allows them to associate and converse. Mr. Davit expresses similar views. He admits that the crowded and insanitary condition of the Russian "kameras" has no parallel in the nine English prisons to which his experience extends, but he expresses a decided conviction that the solitary-cell system of English penal servitude, together with the forced association of the criminal element, as applied to political prisoners, represents far keener mental suffering. The correspondence is published in the New York *Nation*.

ACCORDING to the Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle*, a French and a Russian squadron will shortly arrive at Piræus. A splendid funeral wreath, presented by subscribers at Soissons to the cemetery at Sebastopol as homage to the Russian combatants of 1853-56, arrived at Sebastopol on Feb. 14. There was service in the church, where the wreath was blessed and speeches were made by the Governor and Adjutant Gay, keeper of the French cemetery. They extolled the heroism of the French and Russian soldiers who fell in the Crimea, and expressed confidence in the lasting friendship of the two nations. Coincidently with this Russo-French demonstration ,appears a history of the siege of Sebastopol by General Herbe. It is entitled "Français et Russes en Crimee" (Calmann Levy), and consists of the letters written by him at tue time to his parents." If these letters have not been revised to suit existing circumstances, they show that many civilities were exchanged between besieged and besiegers. During armistices for the burial of the dead, French and Russian officers drank to [illegible] flew over the entrenchments of both armies the Russians fired at them without effect, but a French officer was more successful, whereupon the Russians cheered and allowed a French soldier to go beyond the line to pick up the duck. At another point the privates on both side spontaneously allowed each other short suspensions of hostilities for filling their pitchers at a brook. When a Russian officer, famous for his bold sorties, was wounded, the French officers by the next flag of truce sent him their cards. The letters read (says the *Times* Paris correspondent) like the artless correspondence of a young officer sending home all his impressions and experiences. It is curious to find the capture of the Malakoff related without any mention of Marshal MacMahon or his traditional, "J'y suis, j'y reste."

WHEN the Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London assures us that the question of securing more space for crews aboard ship is "a pressing one," he is not uttering an unseemly pun, but merely making a plain statement of fact. Dr. Collingridge, who has taken up this question with commendable zeal, declares that such is the rage for economy, that not only is overcrowding common in new vessels, but even old vessels sent in for alteration are apt to leave the shipbuilders' yards with curtailed accommodation for those who have to live and toil aboard them. A minimum of 16 square feet deck space clear of the bunks and all encumbrances, with a height of not less than 6 feet, would, he thinks, be a reasonable one, and one that would be cordially accepted by all the better class of shipowners. Dr. Collingridge remarks that officers and petty officers at the present time actually receive less consideration than the sailors and firemen in this respect, but are precluded by their position from complaining of the inconvenience to which they have to submit.

IN the year 1866 the then Prefect of the Seine, M. Boitelle, on the recommendation of M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, authorized the first horse butchery in Paris. Since then the poor people have taken more and more kindly to horseflesh, which is about 50 per cent. cheaper than beef. During the siege of Paris the consumption, it is well known, was enormous ; but even at ordinary times it has gone on rapidly increasing. At a banquet of professed hippophagi which has just taken place in Paris, it was stated that last year 21,231 horses, 61 mules, and 275 donkeys were slaughtered for human food. The menu of the banquet, so far as the meat was concerned, was entirely composed of horseflesh, dished up in various palatable ways. One enthusiast was even heard to complain that the cheese served at dessert was not made, as in Algeria, of mare's milk.

THE bronze statue of the Duke of Connaught, which Mr. George Wade has just finished, is pronounced by the Duke and all others who have seen it to be an excellent likeness ; moreover, it is one of the most artistic works that have been issued from English studios in recent years. The statue was commissioned by Mr. Chator to commemorate the occasion on which the duke opened some important public works in Hong Kong. It is rather more than life-size, and represents the Duke, in undress general's uniform, standing in an easy but graceful attitude. Royal personages are not, as a rule, good subjects for a sculptor, but Mr. Wade has certainly been very succesful in producing a statue which combines a high degree of "actuality" with still higher artistic qualities.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE has dismissed his Cabinet, and called upon M. Constantopoulo to form a new Ministry. The *Standard* correspondent at Athens says the King was convinced that the policy of M. Delyannis was not adapted to prevent an economic crisis, and, therefore, he called upon him to resign. The Council of Ministers declined to resign, but intimated that the King had the constitutional right to dismiss them. His Majesty accordingly availed himself of that right, and after that, M. Delyannis obtained from his majority in the Chamber a vote of confidence. The new Premier has formed a Cabinet, and the new Ministers have taken the oaths of office. The new Ministry has been received with favour by the people. The first item in its programme is retrenchment. A conviction prevails, however, that an early dissolution of the Chamber is inevitable ; but meanwhile Parliament has been prorogued for four weeks. It is pointed out that Greece has been for years living on credit, making up deficits by successive loans. The extent to which this has been the case will be seen at a glance from the following :—1881, £4,800,000 5 per cent. bonds ; 1881, £4,238,600 5 per cent. bonds ; 1887, £5,400,000 Monopoly 4 per cent. bonds ; 1889, £6,200,000 4 per cent. Rentes (Consolidation Loan) ; 1890, £1,595,000 5 per cent. Railway Loan.

A MOST interesting collection of Chinese pictures, says a Paris correspondent, has been given by M. Rubens Duval to the Musem of Religions, better known as the Musee Guimet from the name of its founder, who bequeathed it to the City of Paris. This collection was made by the celebrated traveller, Klaproth, who has written short explanatory notices on the back of each piece. It includes a set of miniatures, probably of the last century, painted with exquisite delicacy on leaves of the sacred fig-tree, in the shadow of which Buddha loved to sit and meditate. They represent twenty lo-hans, or missionaries of the "true doctrine." A set of pictures in Indian ink representing acrobats is well worth seeing. They are painted with extraordinary boldness and humour, reminding one of the famous Japanese Kano pictures. This school originated in China, but the early Chinese specimens of this art are excessively rare.

HOW is America to save herself from the natural consequences of the fearful pace at which her people live ? The question is discussed very seriously by the Chief Inspector of the New York Board of Health in the *North American Review*. Mr. Edison takes it for granted that the pace will not slacken—rather may it be expected to increase, though already nervous exhaustion marks the "overworked and over-simulated," American for his prey, and everybody is rushing to his doctor to patch him up. For the American physician it is claimed that he is the most accomplished repairer in the world, and the very best hand at "tinkering up a worn out system and keeping it "running," but he is after all only a makeshift who lives fast himself, suffers from the national malady of "running too much to brain," and is often not less in need of "tinkering up" than his patient. Mr Edison's only hope lies in exercising the muscular powers. All America must, without delay, take to "dumb bells, Indian clubs and chest weights," with a preference for the last of the three, because with the chest weights every muscle of the body can be worked.

IN other times the stately chariots of the nobility were reputed to end their days as hackney coaches. In these times, it would seem from the testimony of a writer in the *Road* that old carriages may be destined for other use. Not long since a disused private carriage was purchased in a provincial town by the proprietor of a fashionable girls' boarding school. In its best days it had carried loads of all sorts at all hours of the day and night, but now it is relegated to the back yard of this fashionable establishment where, at certain intervals, the daughters of proud and wealthy parents from all parts of the country walk out to the vehicle in a line, and take lessons in the art of getting in and out of a carriage properly. It is, we are assured, a fine and quiet old age that this carriage enjoys.

M. TALLICHET, a Swiss writer on peace and arbitration, has published in the latest issue of the *Bibliotheque Universelle de Lausanne* an article entitled "War in Europe." The *Daily News* correspondent writes : Less widely noticed in the French Press. The question of peace or war, in M. Tallichet's opinion, is not so to be settled by France and Germany alone, but by a European understanding. Disarmament is out of the question so long as Germany holds Alsace-Lorraine against the will of France. These two provinces are not worth the cost of the present standing army kept up by Germany. He proposes that they should be given back to France, [illegible] French Congo, which with the neighbouring Cameroons would make a splendid Colonial Empire. England would give up Gibraltar, taking Tangier instead, and France would be allowed to take the rest of Morocco, after which she could afford to leave England a free hand in Egypt. Italy is apparently to have nothing. M. Tallichet thinks that the main difficulty in the way of his scheme is the policy of Protection pursued by France, but he believes that commercial barriers will soon break down.

"DON'T let your medical man prescribe for you by telegram" is the moral to be deduced from the complaint of a writer in the *Nursing Record*. Lately this person was staying in a large provincial town, where, fearing from some approaching symptoms that he was falling already prey to influenza, he wrote up post-haste to a certain London doctor, in whose pills and potions he had faith. The prescription came by wire, but only to exemplify the truth of the adage "More haste less speed." It was quite in form, but because the mixture contained belladonna and opium the patient had the utmost difficulty in inducing any chemist to make it up. At last, like Romeo, he "remembered an apothecary," whose plentiful lack of custom had rendered him less scrupulous. It is hopeless, says this writer, to attempt to convince ordinary chemists that a prescription is a prescription, whether written on note or on the orthodox pink paper of Her Majesty's telegraph service. But some may perhaps think that these country dispensers only exhibited a proper distrust of telegraph manipulators.

THE great observatory which has been in course of erection for the last five or six years, on an eminence in the north-west part of Washington, is now reported to be nearly finished. It will have cost upwards of £160,000, which is said to be twice as much as has ever been expended on any European institution of a like kind. Recently a Bill has been introduced into the Senate which declares that the establishment is to be known as "The United States National Observatory," but without detachment from the Navy Department. A director is to be appointed by the President, who shall be a "practical astronomer of eminent abilities and professional experience," to receive a salary of five thousand dollars, and he is to have a chief assistant, also an astronomer, with a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars, who may act as director during a temporary vacancy in the office of his chief. Further, the Bill provides for a Board of Visitors to consist of these two astronomers and "three additional persons of scientific attainments."

AN Australian lady who has recently privileged to be present at the celebration of Mass by the Pope, says "nothing more spiritual and spectral-like than the appearance of Leo XII. is it possible to conceive. To say that his face is pale and thin is an altogether inadequate manner of describing the utter whiteness of his face and the emaciation of his body. A dead man could not be more absolutely colorless, and no man with the health of life in him could well be more fleshless. But his eyes are bright and full of expression, and his smile lights up his face in quite a wonderful manner. The most startling thing about him is his voice, which is strong, clear, and penetrating as the voice of a man in his prime. As Pope Leo was borne through the congregation after Mass, he bestowed his benedictions right and left on believers and non-believers alike. It was then that this Australian Protestant lady was struck with the "rare beauty of his smile, which quite transfigured his face and gave it a sweetness and benovolence which are not to be found in any of his portraits."

CESARE CANTU, who is now eighty-seven years of age, is republishing his "Storia Universale," which appeared at Turin in 35 volumes in 1837, with additions and corrections necessitated by the advance of science. The Jesuits have presented the new edition to the Congregation of the Index, for the purpose of having the book prohibited.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Comin, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from England
Fagan, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Sorell, Major, Bengal, 5th Infy H G, on furlough, from Aurungabad.
Irwin, Lt.-Col, Bengal, 20th Punjab Infy, from furlough, from England.
Foster, Lt., Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

MARCH 22.

Jamieson, Brig-Surgn. Lt.-Col, Bengal, Santy Dept, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Formly, Capt, 3rd Madras Lancers, from leave, to Bellary.
Duffus, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Agra.

MARCH 22.

Wilkinson, Major, Ms, R E, on leave to England.
Culman, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Irish, on duty, to Lucknow.
Hobday, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Sarel, Lt, Bengal, N Fus, from leave, to Nowshera.
Ehnslie, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lan-Fus, on leave, to England.
Pryce, Major, 9th Ms, Infy, on leave, to England.
Rolland, Lt-Col, 26th Ms I, on leave, to Europe.
Bowley, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.
Temple, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.
Sorell, Major, Bengal, 8th Infy, H G, on furlough, to England
Isacke, Lt, Bengal, 2nd N Fus, from leave, to Nowshera.
Jamison, Brig-Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, Santy Dept, from furlough, to Saharanpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters on Thursday and Friday at 6 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters on the same days at 5-45 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Thursday and Friday this week. Those who have not finished their class firing are reminded that this is the last opportunity, and they are, therefore, required to attend and finish this week. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The Examination for proficiency certificates will take place as follows :—On Saturday next, the 26th Instant, at 7 a.m., Company drill on the Esplanade, in front of the Gymkhana. Dress :—Drill order with arms.

At 4-30 p.m , Gun drill and written examination at Byculla Head-Quarters. Dress :—Drill order without arms.

By order,

(8d.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade for the annual Inspection on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. All members are requested to attend or obtain leave of absence. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Mounted men are at the Town Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 26th instant, as follows :—

Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools :—Two single cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

St. Mary's School :—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

2. There will drill for "A" Company behind the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening.

3. There will be Company drill for Proficiency class at Head-Quarters at 5-45 this evening. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

4. All drills, with the exception of those mentioned in orders, will be discontinued on and after Thursday, the 24th instant.

5. The Ranges at Coorla will be closed on Saturday, the 26th instant.

6. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lance-Sergts. Masters, "E" Company, from 17th March to 17th September 1892.

By order,

(8d.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L J Kershaw, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgn-Capt B K Basu, M D, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of Surgn-Capt C C Manifold, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner at Assam.

JUDICIAL.

Mr L P D Broughton, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for two years.

Mr F S Gollis Sandes, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Administrator-General of Bengal, during the absence of Mr Broughton, on leave, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev G J Chree, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation on the Bengal ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut K D Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is granted furlough for one year.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Henry A de Closets as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

Major J H Sadler, I S C, First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is re-appointed to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhallakar, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major W H C Wylie, C I E.

Lieut L Impey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Political Assist of the 1st class and as Supt. of Quarantine [illegible] Agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieutenant A F Pinhey. Lieutenant Impey will also officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara from the same date.

The services of General Sir R M D Presdergast, K C B, V C, R E, offg Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of R Aurnhammer von Aurustein as Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M A Hydari, Assist Accountant-General, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days.

Mr H M Kisch, Post-Master General, Bengal, is granted furlough for 7 months and 15 days.

Mr E Hutton, Presidency Post-Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate for Mr Kisch.

Mr G Walker, Deputy Post-Master, Calcutta, is appointed to act for Mr Hutton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assist Engineers attached to State Railways :—Lieut H Prentice, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade to be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, permanent ; Mr C S Killick, Assis Engr, 1st grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary ; Major H G Kunhardt, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub protem, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent ; Mr E I Shabolt, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub protem, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permament ; Mr R Sivewright, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent ; Mr R T Denne, Assist Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent and Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; Mr W A E Hanby, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, permanent ; Major H O Selby R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem ; Capt J E Capper, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem ; Mr H N Hodges, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Permanent ; Major S Smith, R E, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent ; Mr R W L Tozs, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent ; Mr A W Hono, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr, 3rd garde, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent and Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem ; Mr H Baxter, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem ; Captain J E Capper, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary ; Major J Burn Murdoch, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr P P Deas, Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent ; and Mr T Blake, Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Dept.

The services of Lieut T B Moore, B M, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Dept.

The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Account Branch, from the 3rd March 1892 :—Mr F P Qainlan, Examiner, 2nd class, to be Emaniner, 1st class ; and Mr W G Hickie, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.

The reversions of Messrs F L Brown and W G Bayly, to be Examiner, 3rd class, and Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, respectively.

Mr J S Forbes, Offg Assist Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways.

The services of Rai Sahib Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident in Hyderabad.

TELEGRAPH.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr F R Colaco Mahao, Superintendent, class IV, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Prov and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr F Baker, Magte and Collr, Mainpuri, privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr V A Smith, Magte and Collr, Mazaffarnagar, furlough out of India for 8 months.

Mr G Bower, Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, privilege leave for 3 months.

The Revd A Kitchin, M.A., Chaplain of Mussoorie, furlough for 2 years.

Mr W Holmes, Magte and Collr, Saharanpur, special leave on urgent privato affairs for 6 months.

Surg-Maj S J Thomson, Offg Sanitary Commr, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days.

The Rev John Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Fyzabad, privilege leave for 3 months.

The Hon'ble J Woodburn, C S I, Chief Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, at present Additional Member of the Council of Govr-Genl for making Laws and Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months.

Surg Lieut-Col A Cameron, Civil Surg, Benares, leave, on medical certificate in India, for a period of 42 days.

Mr H M R Hopkins, Offg Jt-Magte, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Budaun, during the absence on deputation of Mr G R C Williams, or until further orders.

Mr Rogers, Jt-Magte, Allahabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Jalaun, from date of taking charge, and until further orders.

Mr H F House, Asst Supdt, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Hamirpur.

Mr E G E Legas, Asst Supdt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Mirzapore, during the absence on furlough of Mr C D Steel, or until further orders.

Mr R Greeven, Jt-Magte, Mirzapur, to be Asst Supdt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, from date of taking charge.

Mr J McC Wright, Jt-Magte, Muttra, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Saharanpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W Holmes, or until further orders.

Mr H W Lyle, Jt-Magte, Cawnpore, to be Depy Supdt of the Family Demains of the Maharaja of Benares, from the date on which he takes charge from Mr G Bowar, and until further orders.

Mr A R H Murray, officiated as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Meerut.

Mr E E Tiernan, head clerk, Benares Collectorate, to officiate as a Depy Collr, and to be posted to the Azamgarh dist.

Mr R L Nestor, Asst, 2nd grade, Govt Secretariat, N-W P and Oudh, to officiate as a Depy Collr, and be posted to the Partabgarh dist.

Mr H O W Roberts, Asst Magte, from Banda to Jhansi.

Mr P U Allen, Offg Jt-Magte, from Allahabad to Jhansi, is hereby cancelled.

Mr D F Addis, Magte and Collr, from Hamirpur to Muzaffarnagar.

Asst Surg E H Thomas, M B, from Chakrata to the charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares, during the absence on leave of Asst Surg Ganga Singh, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj G A Emerson, from the civil medical charge of Almora, to officiate as Civil Surg, Benares, during the absence on leave of Surg Lieut-Col A Cameron, or until further orders.

Mr W Clarke, Depy Collr, from Saharanpur to Dehra Dun.

The services of M C Steward-Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Lieut A G Peyton, Unattached List, 3rd Punjab (N-W Railway), Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Active List of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice 2nd Lieut C S Moore, who becomes supernumerary.

Mr C Hill, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Mainpuri Div, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted 11 months' furlough.

LORD LYTTON'S WILL.

PROBATE duty has been paid on £75,270, as the personal estate of the late Lord Lytton. In his will, Lord Lytton expressed the wish to be buried in the mausoleum at Knebworth by the side of his sister and that the expenses of his funeral should not exceed, £5, in addition to the cost of the coffin and of the transport of his body to Knebworth. He wished that no "conventional symbols of affliction" should be furnished for his funeral. He bequeaths to Lady Lytton £500, such jewellery, horses and carriages, and some other effects, as she should choose, the furniture of her boudoir at Knebworth, and two-thirds of the income for her life of his residuary estate. He bequeaths also to his wife, for her benefit, his manuscripts and all his copyrights in any works, whether published or not, including the benefit of any contracts for the sale or publication of any such works, and he charges the remaining one-third of his residuary estate with the payment of a life annuity of £400 to his son, the Hon. Neville Lytton, unless or until he shall succeed to the entailed Knebworth estate. The portions of Lord Lytton's daughters are to be made up to £5,000 each, account being taken in respect of one of them of a reversionary legacy of £1,000 (bequeathed to her by the late Mr. John Forster), and all the residue of his property Lord Lytton leaves in trust for his successor in the estate entailed by his grandmother.

Lord Lytton's will continues :—"And as regards all the written and printed records of my administration in India, which will be found at Knebworth House in bound volumes, I request my said wife to endeavour to obtain the assistance of some statesman or writer, in whose ability and character she has confidence, for the production of a complete record of my Indian administration. And whereas there now exist in the hands of persons unrestrained by any sense of honour or decency certain letters which I believed to be garbled, and certain written statements which I know to be wicked and cruel falsehoods relative to the domestic life of my father and mother ; and whereas also there is no mis-statement, however impudent and no imputation, however baseless, which biographers are incapable of adopting in their pursuit of sensational novelties about the private lives of eminent persons ; therefore, it is my wish and request that immediately after my death all letters and papers bequeathed to me by my father should be collected by my wife, and placed by her under lock and seal in a box or boxes, unless this has previously been done by me." The box or boxes are to be kept in the muniment-room at Knebworth, and transmitted to the testator's eldest son, or whomever may succeed him as Earl of Lytton. "And I do further more earnestly request my said eldest son, or whoever else may succeed as Earl of Lytton, to bequeath the said papers on the same conditions and with the same request to his or her successor, in order that the heirs and representatives of the name rendered illustrious by my dear and honoured father may at no future time be without the means of refuting, if necessary, the calumnies originated by Rosina Lady Lytton. For which reason, and with which object, I do hereby exhort my said wife and my executors not to destroy, or permit to be destroyed, the above-mentioned letters and papers, which contain the complete refutation of the said calumnies."

THE KAISER AND HIS CRITICS.

THE startling speech of the German Emperor at the annual banquet of the Brandenburg Diet on Feb. 24 is still the subject of comment in the Continental press. Any doubts about the accuracy of the report of the speech, or of its careful premeditation, are set at rest by the fact that the number of the official *Reichsanzeiger* containing the text appeared simultaneously with its delivery, and, if anything, rather earlier. The outburst is described as being largely due to the hostile reception of the Education Bill, a measure alluded to by its opponents as an attempt to counteract Socialism by the teaching of dogmatic theology in the elementary schools. The strong feeling the speech has caused is shown by the fact that even the most moderate Liberal organs, which generally support the Government, publish articles seriously discussing the respective rights of the Sovereign and the nation as defined by the Constitution.

The Emperor's complete confidence in Count Caprivi and Dr. Miquel, however, is proved by the fact that they were informed of the contents of his recent speech before the text left the Civil Cabinet

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Royal Sovereign is rapidly approaching completion, and April 18 is named as the date upon which she will steam out to Spithead for her preliminary trials. She is a magnificent vessel, and presents a most imposing appearance at the head of the great fitting basin in Portsmouth Dockyard. Her four 67-ton guns are all mounted in position, and rest of the armament is on board, although the 6-inch Armstrong quick-firers on the main deck are not fixed upon their pivots yet, as the casemates to contain them are not complete. These casemates are of an entirely novel character. Facing the sponsons, which project from the sides of the vessel, is a shield of steel armour 6 inches thick, fully protecting the outside of the casemates. Covering the other three faces are steel walls, from deck below to deck above, 2 inches thick. These inner faces or walls completely isolate each gun, and make the casemates splinter-proof. The ammunition is drawn up within them through two holes in the floor or deck, communicating with ammunition trunks covered with steel armour 5 inches thick, and thence to the magazines below, which are in the centre line of the ship. These ammunition scuttles are provided with water-tight covers. There are four 6-inch quick-firers thus protected. The other six guns of this description are upon the upper deck and only provided with ordinary 4-inch shields, revolving with the guns, but sufficiently large to protect the small gun detachments required for this easily-manipulated weapon.

The sweep of the bows of the Royal Sovereign from the water is very fine, and, although she has still to come down several feet to bring her to the normal water-line, the difference in height of freeboard between her and the Admiral or Nile class will be most strikingly apparent. The masts seem to tower aloft grandly, not at all like the stumpy sticks of the Admirals. The walls of the barbettes are very low, scarcely projecting above the decks, and we must confess that the centre line of the guns does seem dangerously near to the deck. If fired directly ahead in a horizontal direction, it appears as through the plates near the bows would be deflected with the rush of powder gas over them. The position of the name Royal Sovereign we heartily protest against. It is suspended over the stern gallery like a Salvation Army banner. Whether this is to be its subsequent destination we cannot say, but it looks as though intended to be so. With the irony of fate, the noble-looking and simply Royal Sovereign lies on one side of the roadway, and the poor battered Sultan upon the other. It is impossible not to experience an emotion of sadness in comparing the two. The first, covered with a busy swarm of 2,000 mechanics, exerting every effort to make her the most impressive, powerful, and carefully-finished fighting machine that the whole world possesses: the other, filthy and covered with rust, giving occupation to a score of coal-begrimed porters, who may be seen peering out of her broken portholes, or wheeling barrows about its decks. And yet, only twenty years ago exactly, the Sultan was being fitted out for her first voyage, gloriously equipped with the latest guns and inventions of that period. We wonder how soon it will be the turn of the Royal Sovereign to give place to some grander effort of naval architectural skill!

Amongst the many charges brought against the modern British soldier few are so vigorously insisted upon as his inferior powers of marching, when compared with his predecessors and with foreign armies. The Aldershot manœuvres—during which it is undeniable that an undue number of men fell out—are eagerly seized upon as having furnished ample proof of these shortcomings. Now, in point of fact, the blame for what took place, though in a measure due to military misdoings in high and low places, was in reality much more attributable to shoddy boots than to any other cause. The ammunition boot of even ten years ago was one which could be worn with ease and comfort for a march of any length, and would last the soldier for many months without need of repair. Its successor, on the contrary, needs to be nearly worn out before anything approaching to ease can possibly be arrived at. Carefully worn and attended to previously, the ammunition boot is suitable for a fortnight's manœuvres, but before this result has been reached the soldier would scarcely be shod in such a manner as to ensure him against being practically bare-footed after a few weeks' campaigning. The modern boot is cheaper than its prototype, but its inferiority is not to be measured, proportionately, by the difference in price. Every class of uniform now exhibits the usual characteristics of "shoddy" materials, but a kersey which one shower of rain shrinks up some inches and causes to assume an artistic tinge of royal purple, is a positive blessing compared with a pair of boots which revive mediæval tortures until their approaching end heralds a brief millennium.

The circumstances related, as he received them from his father, by the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson concerning the duel between the Shannon and the Chesapeake have created widespread interest, says the "United Service Gazette." According to this account, Captain Broke had trained his gunners to converge the whole broadside upon points at various distances calculated by the angles. The American came on, determined to close at once and board. Her decks, and especially her forecastle, were crowded with sailors and marines, whom they had taken on board on purpose for the fight. The English seamen were ordered not to fire a shot till the Chesapeake had reached the calculated distance. At that moment the whole broadside of the Shannon, loaded with grape and canister, swept their decks, leaving a mass of men almost all killed or wounded. This facer caused the American to sheer off for a few minutes to clear her decks, and prepare in the same manner for a second attack. On their approach the same tactics were repeated by the Shannon with her other broadside with the like success; and in fifteen minutes from the beginning of the fight it was practically over. The shore was lined by thousands of spectators, who had prepared balls and other triumphal entertainments, which they were left to enjoy with such spirit as they could.

Yet another instance of an ex-officer of the Army attaining to high honours in the Colonial Service is afforded by Sir James Hay, K.C.M.G., the newly-appointed Governor of Barbadoes, where he replaces Sir Walter Sendall. Sir James Hay was appointed to the 89th Regiment in September, 1858, as an ensign, and joining it in India during the latter part of the Mutiny wore its uniform as a subaltern for nine years, retiring in 1867 after having done duty as Adjutant and Musketry Instructor. On leaving the Line he was appointed Adjutant of the Glasgow Highland Volunteers on their formation in 1868, and he did not enter the Colonial Service until 1875, when he went out to the Gold Coast as Assistant Inspector of Armed Native Police. His upward progress has since been rapid, as after a long term at the head of the Gold Coast Constabulary he went to the Mauritius as Inspector-General of Police, was made Administrator of the Gambia in 1885, succeeded the late Sir Samuel Rowe as Governor of the West Africa Settlements in 1888, and now three years later exchanges the unhealthy climate of Sierra Leone for the higher appointment of Barbadoes, worth £3,000 a year. Two former officers of the Army in Sir George Strahan and Sir Charles Cameron Lees have also, in recent years, filled the Governorship of Barbadoes, and are, in themselves, shining examples of quick promotion under the Colonial Office.

The new system of gymnastic instruction advocated by Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, and sanctioned by authority, marks a more important stage in the practical training of our soldiers, as a body, than anything which has been introduced since the School of Musketry was first inaugurated. The gradual progressive development and continuous maintenance of the physical powers and dexterity of soldiers is the best basis on which to build up mobility in manœuvre, prowess in arms, endurance in the field, love of enterprise, military ardour, and individual merit and self-reliance, while the gain to general health of a sound system of physical education, especially in the case of men who hail from towns, and perhaps trades which injure or deform the frame, cannot be over-estimated. To make this training part and parcel of the regular instruction for which captains of companies and commanding officers are responsible, is at once to disarm opposition and ensure success. This is the pith of Lieutenant-Colonel Fox's very simple, business-like, soldiery scheme; he has studied the best continental methods, and, unlike most enthusiasts has applied them to our organisation in the most practical common-sense way. He is to be congratulated on recognising and establishing, physical efficiency as the alphabet of our recruits' education—as the foundation-stone of any solid training edifice.

The finding of the court-martial which assembled at Malta under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Tracey for the trial of Captain the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, R.N., and Staff-Commander James E. Tully, R.N., of the Victoria, upon charges of neglect of duty in connection with the recent stranding of that vessel at Plates was delivered on Thursday, the 20th ult. The Court found that the Victoria, when carrying out torpedo practice, took the ground on an imperfectly defined shoal off Snipe Point, Dragomesti Bay; that the charge against Captain Bourke was partly proved, in that he took the Victoria into dangerous proximity of an imperfectly surveyed and ill-defined shoal without having previously taken sufficient precautions to verify the position and extent of the shoal; that the charge against Staff-Commander Tully was partly proved, in that he concurred in the course taken. The sentence of the Court was that Captain Bourke should be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in future, and that Staff-Commander Tully should be reprimanded.

NOTICES.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night will return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hope springs eternal within human breast:
For man never is, but always to be blest.
The soul, uneasy and confined from home,
Rests and expects that there to come.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th July, 1877.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to express to you with the testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT, being the writer of several first class London Magazines, and my destination being a very temporary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what would suit me, and do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine who have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results arising therefrom have been my reason for addressing you. I am, Sir, yours truly, J. SALT.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the finest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
Any headache it does certain ease;
Biliousness it does arrest,
And cures a lasting Youth and Age;
And gives each confidence and rest;
Paint it on the city walls,
Print it on the cottage halls,
Wherever we be it is our way,
To say, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a visitor. During my long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any proper nourishment. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had none and we were mad. Whether mad or not, I was far from well, and gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked quite well. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the Zambesi."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., F.R.G.S.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1890. "Dear Sir,—I thought it but due to you to let you know the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other 'Saline' Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in the Arctic Ocean, and here and here I can honestly bear witness that it has proved of great service over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is indeed a boon to us in this part of North Eastern Indian India. From my experience in this India inconvenience arising from indigestion will be entirely prevented, and I merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, A. FULTER. J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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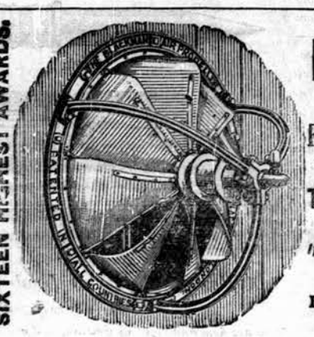

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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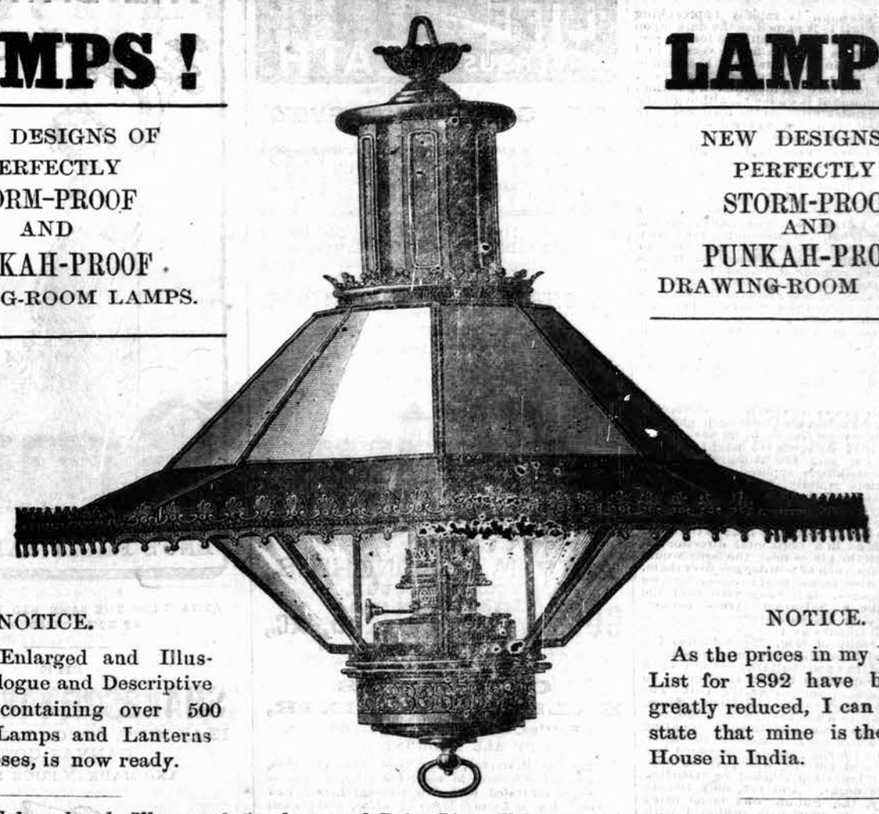

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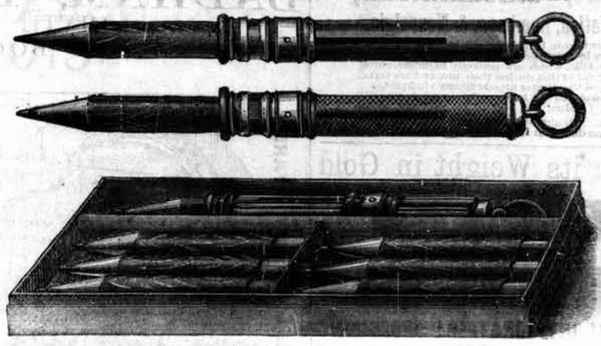

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